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THE
HOMŒOPATHIC
FAMILY GUIDE,

FOR THE USE OF
TWENTY-EIGHT PRINCIPAL REMEDIES

IN THE TREATMENT OF
THE MORE SIMPLE FORMS OF DISEASE.

BY
GEORGE E. SHIPMAN, M.D.

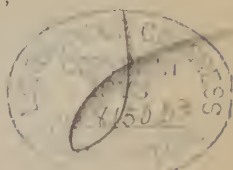
TOGETHER WITH
DIRECTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF
DENGUE AND YELLOW FEVER.

BY
W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D.,
New Orleans, La.

EIGHTH EDITION.

CHICAGO:
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY.

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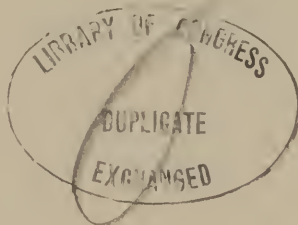
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PREFACE TO EIGHTH EDITION.

The plates for this work, and all the copies not sold, having been destroyed in the fire in October, 1871, it has been for some time out of print. In yielding to the demand for another edition considerable additions have been made, and the whole work has been carefully revised and corrected. A chapter on the Management of Infants has also been added.

Mr. C. S. Halsey, the publisher and proprietor of the former editions, having kindly donated the copyright to the Chicago Foundlings' Home, the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the support of that institution.

THE OBJECT OF THIS WORK AND HOW TO USE IT.

He who purchases this book, buys the right to cure all diseases treated of therein, but not necessarily the might. Let him not therefore complain that he receives an inadequate *quid* for his *quo*, if he fail to cure sometimes, nor relieve his mind by calling the writer a fool, and the publisher a knave. To cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the system in health; of the way in which diseases manifest themselves; of the nature of remedies; of the best manner of using them: and this is a knowledge difficult to obtain and not easily conveyed to the mind of another, especially where that mind lacks the preliminary knowledge, and still more especially when it has to be condensed within the narrow limits of such a book as this. But suppose all this knowledge obtained, another element of success is needful—skill. This is not transferable—each one must obtain it from the faculties which nature, and the knowledge which education has given him. If he lack, then, either skill or knowledge, let him not blame this book, which pretends to furnish him with but a small amount of the latter, and none at all of the former. It does not profess to make a Doctor of him, but

only to enable him to prescribe for a few of the simpler forms of disease, where a physician cannot readily be obtained.

The book is divided into three portions. The first, gives the leading characteristic features of some of the most prominent diseases, with a few general hints for their treatment; the second, symptoms alphabetically arranged with their appropriate remedies; and the third, the *Materia Medica*.

The way to use the book is as follows: A patient is presented—perhaps you know what the disease is—suppose it to be whooping cough; the first part will give some general hints about the treatment; the second, will give you the remedies to be used. As there are more than one, the question is, which shall be given. To decide this, consider the character of the cough—the time of day when most aggravated, the nature of the expectoration, and any and all the other symptoms produced during the cough, or noticed during the paroxysm—find out from the Repertory the medicines which produce these symptoms—this will narrow the choice down to three or four. Now compare these three or four in the *Materia Medica* and select the one which best covers the symptoms.

Perhaps you do not know what the disease is—note down all the symptoms as above suggested; you may then find the name of the disease in the first part; but that is not essential. It is not the name of the disease which the patient wishes to get rid of, but the symptoms, for it is the symptoms which con-

stitute all that you can know of the disease. Compare these in the Repertory as above directed, and if needful in the *Materia Medica*, and you will have all the light such a work can throw on the subject.

Where all the symptoms are found indicating any one remedy, the case is clear; where two or more remedies are recommended, and past experience throws no light upon the subject, the *Third Part* must be consulted. After all this examination and comparison, if the matter is still in doubt, there is no way left but to seek other advice, or where this cannot be had, to try first one and then another remedy. Where the choice can be narrowed down to two, they may be given alternately. But some one may say this is laborious and cannot be done on the spur of the moment. True, and for this reason those who wish to use the book with advantage must make a study of the *Materia Medica*, and so familiarize themselves with the range of each remedy, that any particular group of symptoms will readily suggest the proper remedy. By doing this, they will find themselves eventually able to cope with many diseases or groups of symptoms not at all noticed in this book or any other, for there is many a patient whose ailments cannot be classified or even named. Those unwilling to engage in this necessary study should not undertake even domestic treatment.

A remedy having been selected, the question will arise: How is it to be administered, and how often? The remedies may be given either dry or in solution. Two or three pellets suffice for a child, and six or

eight for an adult; for infants at the breast, some prefer to give the remedy to the mother. In chronic affections of children, this course will be necessary. If the remedies are given in water, fifteen or twenty pellets may be dissolved in half a glass of water, and a few drops given to an infant, and to an adult a teaspoonful or tablespoonful. Where the medicines are in the fluid form, a drop may be taken for eight pellets; if in powder, as much as will lie on a three cent piece (old style) will be an equivalent. In determining the size of the dose, regard must be had to the susceptibility of the patient, but in a work of this character, no more can be done than to call attention to the fact, that some constitutions and patients, in some diseases, are more readily affected, and hence need less medicine, than in others.

As to the frequency of repetition, this must depend upon the acuteness of the disease. Where the progress of the disease is very rapid, the action of the remedy is soon exhausted, hence the remedy must be given oftener. It is always desirable to lengthen the interval as improvement advances.

Medicines should be alternated, as already noticed, when it cannot be determined which of two remedies is the better. Sometimes neither one of two such remedies answers the purpose, but when given alternately, they are just the thing. Sometimes one medicine corresponds to one part of the symptoms, and another to another — these may be alternated.

A word may be said as regards the diet, and but a word. Avoid everything indigestible or difficult of

digestion. Each one can soon determine for himself what agrees with him, or what does not. People learn what they should dispense with, easier than they find the self-denial wherewith to practice their knowledge. Avoid everything of a medicinal nature while taking Homœopathic medicines. For further directions, reference must be had to popular works on Physiology.

In conclusion, it will be noticed that all Chronic Diseases are but slightly treated. The cause is obvious. The work is intended for those who are attacked with sudden and violent diseases, and cannot obtain a physician. Patients suffering from Chronic Diseases can either get to a Doctor or can write to one; in either case, unless he is a very poor one, they will get better advice than the best book can give. No *very* sensible person will ever attempt to treat himself or his family, who can obtain the advice of a well-qualified physician. If those fail too often who make the study of diseases and their remedies the sole business of their lives, what success can they expect who know little or nothing of either.

LIST OF MEDICINES

RECOMMENDED IN THIS WORK, WITH THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

1. Aconite.....	Acon.
2. Apis.....	Ap.
3. Arnica.....	Arn.
4. Arsenicum.....	Ars.
5. Belladonna.....	Bell.
6. Bryonia.....	Bry.
7. Calcarea.....	Calc.
6. Camphora*	Camph.
9. Cantharis.....	Canth.
10. Chamomilla.....	Cham.
11. China.....	Chin.
12. Cina.....	Cin.
13. Coffea.....	Coff.
14. Colocynthis.....	Coloc.
15. Glonoine.....	Glon.
16. Hyoscyamus.....	Hyos.

* NOTE.—Camphor will not be found in the case accompanying this work because it will not answer to keep it confined with Homœopathic remedies, because it is readily accessible everywhere, and because it needs little or no preparation for immediate use. The Tincture or Spirits of Camphor may be given, six drops on a teaspoonful of sugar, stirred up in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful at a time, every few minutes. This, also, may be used as a gargle in sore throat. In Quinsy, Camphor may be given by inhalation, thus: where the patient is in a small room, with a stove in it, pour Spirits of Camphor on the Stove, and continue till relief is found. A more direct, but less agreeable method, is to put Gum Camphor into a cup or bowl, with red-hot nails or coals, throw a shawl over the patient's head, put the bowl under the shawl and let the patient draw in the fumes through a widely-opened mouth. The Gum may also be given in such cases, a piece of the size of a pea may be held in the month till it is gone. In sudden colds of children, it often acts well to put a bit of Camphor into their mouths when going to bed.

17. Ipecacuanha.....	Ipec.
18. Lycopodium.....	Lyc.
19. Mercurius.....	Merc.
20. Nux Vomica.....	Nux.
21. Opium.....	Op.
22. Phosphorus.....	Phos.
23. Podophyllum.....	Pod.
24. Pulsatilla.....	Puls.
25. Rhus Toxicodendron.....	Rhus.
26. Sulphur.....	Sulph.
27. Tartar Emetic.....	Tart.
28. Veratrum.....	Verat.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMEDIES NOT TO BE FOUND IN THE
REPERTORY OR MATERIA MEDICA.

Ammonium Carbonicum.....	Amm. carb.
Arnica.....	Arn.
Dulcamara.....	Dule.
† Gelseminum.....	Gels.
Hepar Sulphuris.....	Hep. sulph.
Kali Bichromicum.....	Kali bi.
Lachesis.....	Lach.
Ledum.....	Led.
Mercurius Dulcis.....	Merc. dule.
Mercurius Iodatus.....	Merc. iod.
Secale.....	Sec.
Sepia.....	Sep.
Silicea.....	Sil.

† This remedy is used by many physicians in cases where Aconite is recommended in this work.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Abscess	17
Afterpains.....	18
Aphthæ.....	18
Apoplexy.....	19
Asthma	19
Atrophy (of children).....	20
 Bite of Snakes	96
Bite of Dogs	96
Bleeding of the Lungs	59
Bleeding of the Nose	59
Blood, Spitting of.....	22
Blood, Vomiting of.....	23
Boils	17
Bowels, Inflammation of.....	23
Brain, Inflammation of.....	24
Breasts, Inflammation of.....	26
Bronchitis	28
Burns.....	93
 Camphor, How to use it.....	11
Carbuncles.....	28
Catarrh	29
Chicken Pox.....	30
Chilblains.....	30
Child-bed Fever.....	49
Child-birth	71
Children, Management of	295
Cholera.....	30
Cholera Infantum	33
Cholera Morbus	34
Cold in the Head.....	29

	PAGE.
Colic	34
Constipation	35
Convulsions (of children)	36
Convulsions (of women).....	38
Consumption.....	36
Cough	39
Croup	39
Delirium Tremens.....	41
Dengue	42
Diarrhœa	43
Diet, Rules of	8
Diphtheria	44
Dose.....	7
Dropsy	45
Drowning.....	93
Dysentery.....	46
Dyspepsia.....	46
Earache	47
Erysipelas.....	47
Eyes, Inflammation of	48
External Remedies	98
Felons.....	91
Fever, Intermittent	48
Fever, Puerperal	49
Fever, Remittent	50
Fever, Typhoid.....	51
Fever, Yellow	52
Food for Weakly Infants.....	21
Food, Artificial.....	300
Flooding.....	60
Freezing	94
Gelseminum, Use of.....	12
Hæmorrhage from the Nose.....	59
Hæmorrhage from the Gums.....	59
Hæmorrhage from the Lungs.....	59

Index.

XV.

	PAGE.
Hæmorrhage from the Stomach	60
Hæmorrhage from the Bowels.....	60
Hæmorrhage from the Womb	60
Hæmorrhoids	76
Headache	63
Hives.....	75
Hooping-Cough.....	63
How to use this Book.....	6
Hysterics	64
Influenza	65
Itch	65
Jaundice.....	66
Kidneys, Inflammation of.....	67
Leucorrhœa.....	67
List of Medicines.....	11
List of Supplementary Medicines.....	12
Liver, Inflammation of.....	68
Lockjaw	69
Lungs, Inflammation of	70
Lying-in	71
Management of Children	295
Measles	74
Menstruation	75
Mumps... ..	75
Nettle-Rash	75
Neuralgia.....	76
Object of this Work	5
Piles.....	76
Pleurisy.....	77
Plunge-bath for Infants	20
Poison	95

	PAGE.
Quinsy	87
Rheumatism	79
Ringworm	79
Scald-head	79
Scarlet Fever.....	80
Scarlet-Rash.....	84
Scurvy.....	85
Sea-sickness.....	85
Shingles	85
Small Pox	86
Sore Mouth	18
Sore Throat	87
St. Vitus' Dance	88
Sun-stroke	89
Thrush	39
Turpentine, Use of	67
Urination	89
Vomiting	90
Whitlow	91
Worms	91
Wounds.....	96

PART I.

BEING A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME OF THE MOST COMMON DISEASES, WITH GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR DIET, REGIMEN AND MEDICAL TREATMENT.

ABSCESS.*

Bell. may be given first, either alone or alternately with Merc.; if these do not afford prompt relief, and the abscess is large, give Phos. and Hep.-sulph. alternately. Ars. also is a prime remedy in these cases: it is better to take it in the early part of the day. Silicea is good where there is much fever. Sometimes Ars. answers well in the morning and Sil. at night.

Besides the remedies recommended in the Reper-

* This may be as good a place as any, to state, that, in speaking of any disease, it is pre-supposed of course that the disease is recognized. Many diseases are so masked, that no one but a medical expert can detect them, and it is said that even doctors differ sometimes. In the case of abscess, for instance, some abscesses are so deeply seated, that their existence would never be suspected, save by a medical man—hence they are not subjects for domestic treatment. No attempt, even, can be made in a work like this, to impart skill in diagnosis, or discrimination between obscure diseases: such cases, where no doctor is to be had, must be felt after with the Repertory and Materia Medica.

tory, see *Lycopersicum*, under the head of external remedies. Should this fail to relieve, flannels wrung out of water—hot or cold, as is most grateful—are beneficial. Much suffering is avoided by opening an abscess early, if any one with the requisite nerve—and it does not require much—is at hand. If the abscess be very large, it is desirable not to let all the matter out at once, and if the discharge continues several days, the strength must be kept up by a liberal diet.

AFTERPAINS.

A few pellets of *Aconite* or *Coffea*, in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful given every hour, will generally control these—especially if the tincture of *Calendula* (marigold) one part to twenty of water, be applied to the external parts, or thrown into the vagina. If these fail, compare the other remedies given in the Repertory, with the general symptoms contained in the *Materia Medica*.

APHTHÆ

Arise from a derangement of the stomach or bowels; are sometimes accompanied with fever, restlessness and loss of appetite; the child drools. Small vesicles first appear on the tip of the tongue, the inside of the lips, chiefly the lower, and upon the inside of the cheek; these soon burst and leave little ulcers behind them; most commonly appear in children and are not attended with danger. The mouth may be washed repeatedly with a weak solution of *Borax*.

Mercurius is the chief remedy; causes likely to produce indigestion must be removed. Compare with Thrush as these diseases are sometimes confounded.

APOPLEXY

Is not likely to be mistaken for anything, but the effect of some poison, as Alcohol, Opium, etc. Full-blooded people, especially as they advance in life, should live moderately, avoiding undue excitement of mind or body. Arn. will be useful in most cases, though, if there is much heat in the head and redness of the face, a few doses of Acon. and Bell. in alternation every hour or two will be of service. If the face is purple and swollen, and the breathing snoring-like, give a few doses of Opium. The disease is not readily cured—the third attack is not cured at all. In no case permit the patient to be bled.

ASTHMA

Is a disease easily recognized: distressing, but not dangerous; difficult of cure, and in many cases incurable. Attacks may be brought on by over exertion, errors of diet, taking cold, exposure to various odors, by suppression of the menses, or the hæmorrhoidal flow, or, by anything producing a powerful effect upon the nervous system, as a sudden fright, great joy. One affected by this disease should avoid all known causes; sometimes change of climate is necessary. Ars. Ipec. Nux. and Merc. are the remedies first to be thought of, but consult the

Repertory for the various symptoms, due regard being had to the state of the urinary secretion. Kali bichrom. will do good service if the expectoration is tenacious or ropy and the urine is scanty.

ATROPHY (OF CHILDREN).

Children wont grow sometimes ; on the contrary, they grow poor—that is Atrophy. To cure them, is more a matter of management than medicine. Chin. and Phos. are useful where a child is reduced by diarrhœa. Calc. where it is teething. Merc. where there are worms, alternately with Cina, if there is fever now and then. It is often well to interpose an occasional dose of Sulph., giving no medicine for twenty-four hours after. Further directions may be found in the other parts of the work.

As regards the management, the child must have fresh air, plenty of sunlight, regular meals, and be as little disturbed as possible. It should be more warmly clad than a thriving child, but not sweltered. Once a day, it should have a plunge bath, temperature about 95° to begin with, gradually lowering it as the patient gets more lusty. One person should stand ready with a blanket well warmed, and another, taking the naked child, should plunge it into the water—all but its head—as suddenly as possible—not holding it there a second, then wrap it up instantly in the warm blanket and stow it away in its bed. If it takes the bath kindly, it will go to sleep in the blanket, and may sleep from half an hour to an hour, or even more. When it wakes,

feed it, if it has slept long—otherwise not—sponge it off—in the blanket—and rub it well with the hand from head to foot, and dress it. If the weather should permit, a turn in the air would then be in order; indeed, the more it can be kept in the air the better. It should be understood, that this bath is not to be given just after eating—nor any other.

Now, as regards the diet—and this is the most difficult and important of all; for what one child will thrive on, another will not touch; nay, what answers very well for a few days, may then nauseate, and now the question comes up, what next? Unhappily, the answer is not always at hand. The following preparation has saved many lives, and answers every purpose, if the child will but take it; to some children it is nauseous. Put an ounce of grated carrot into half a pint of cold water—let it stand in a cool place for twelve hours—stirring it ever and anon; then strain it: thicken the liquid with arrow root, bread crumbs or cookies; it may be thin enough to draw through the nursing bottle, or as thick as pap, according to the taste of the child; if arrow root is used, add a little salt and white sugar; if bread, only sugar, and if cookies, neither; this done, put it on a slow fire, and just let it come to a boil—no more; then it is ready; this should be prepared night and morning, as it will not keep long.

Animal broths answer better with some; beef, mutton or chicken. The following is a good way to prepare them: Mince up a pound of lean but tender beef, put it into a pint of cold water, and let it

stand 3 or 4 hours in a cool place; put it on a slow fire, add a little salt, some like sugar too, let it boil gently a minute or two, strain it and it is ready for use. When the child will take none of these things, show it various articles of food and let it have what it selects—there is no alternative. A change of air is often advisable, indeed essential.

BLOOD. SPITTING OF

A very alarming symptom, but, in general, less immediately dangerous than alarming. The blood may not come from the lungs; a little inquiry will show whether it does not come from the nose, gums or upper part of the throat. If it come from the lungs, it will be mixed with little bubbles of air; spitting of blood is attended with anxiety and apprehension, and more or less prostration. Where the hæmorrhage is considerable, the patient should lie down at once (the head and chest rather elevated) and maintain as tranquil a state of mind and body as possible. Ipecac or Arsenic may be given, preceded, if there is much excitement of the circulation, by a few doses of Aconite; Ledum also is a remedy of great virtue in the treatment of this affection, where the blood is bright red, especially where there is oppression, or constriction of the chest, rendering respiration painful, or sharp, lacerating pains and quickening of the circulation.

BLOOD. VOMITING OF

This, like spitting of blood, is rather alarming than immediately dangerous. Instances have been known, where large quantities of blood have been ejected from the stomach at various intervals, without destroying the life of the patient. It may be produced by over exertion, suppression of the menstrual or hæmorrhoidal flow, or from ulceration of the stomach. As the causes are similar to those of spitting of blood, the same remedies should be used: perfect repose is also necessary, and a light diet.

BOWELS. INFLAMMATION OF THE

This is a disease of which there are several varieties, but it is not important in such a work as this to distinguish them. Taking cold is perhaps the most frequent cause; it may also be produced by various poisons, by irritating food, by worms, (in children), by teething; by perforation of the stomach or bowels, by which their contents are discharged into the cavity of the abdomen. The pain is very acute, generally located about the navel, and is increased by touch or motion; the patient lies upon his back with the knees drawn up, the abdomen being much distended; the bowels are constipated, except where the lining membrane of the intestines is the seat of the disease, in which case diarrhœa is present; there is also great thirst, with vomiting; there is general fever, with a small or rapid pulse. The urine is

scanty and high colored, sometimes suppressed. In the treatment of these cases, applications of flannels, wrung out of warm water, afford much relief; great benefit often results from the use of the smart-weed or Hydropiper, which happily is abundant, almost everywhere, in the Northern and Western States; the leaves and stalks may be dipped into hot water, and applied to the abdomen, folded in a cloth. In no case should purgatives be given to move the bowels. Luke-warm injections are recommended by some, and may be of benefit. As regards medicine, Acon. is generally recommended as the first thing, to be followed by Ars. and Verat. If but one remedy were to be recommended, it would be Merc. Dulc. or Calomel. It is especially adapted to those cases which are attended with diarrhœa.

BRAIN. INFLAMMATION OF THE

Physicians distinguish several varieties of this disease, according as it attacks one part, or membrane, or another, but for lay-practice, these distinctions are alike impracticable and useless. The causes of this disease in adults are, external violence; the action of the sun (producing sun-stroke), undue mental labor, especially where connected with irregularity in eating and sleeping; intense moral emotions, whether depressing or exalting. In constitutions inheriting a predisposition to this affection, slighter causes will produce it than in others; hence in such cases great care should be taken to avoid these causes. Hysteria is sometimes mistaken for this disease, even by

physicians ; in laical practice, the mistake would not be a serious one, except so far as it occasioned more apprehension for the result than necessary.

The symptoms which characterize this disease are as follows : Acute pain in the head, great sensitiveness to light and noise, face flushed and eyes brilliant, with the pupils contracted ; restlessness, and sleeplessness, tumultuous throbbing of the arteries of the neck and head, more or less delirium, generally heat of the skin, pulse quick and hard, great thirst, retching or vomiting ; spasmodic movements of the limbs or muscles of the face are observed, if not general convulsions.

If the disease progresses without abatement, a different train of symptoms is noticed : the patient becomes stupid, the eyes dull and watery, a deep and unconscious sleep takes the place of the previous wakefulness and there is paralysis ; sometimes the limbs are rigid, at others, one or more may be seen in constant motion ; the urine is scanty or suppressed, but sometimes passed unconsciously ; convulsions generally end the scene.

The disease, as before said, is sometimes produced by a fall or a blow upon the head. Where the head is thus injured, perfect quiet is the first thing needed—in no case permit bleeding—some cases may need stimulants, but if no physician can be had, it is best to depend upon rest. Arnica would be appropriate, in such a case, at the commencement of the treatment, and afterwards, the other remedies, according to the indications.

In case of sun-stroke, Camph. is the remedy most generally indicated if seen at first; at a later stage Glon. is better.

In the treatment of inflammation of the brain, perfect repose is essential; the room should be darkened, water should be applied to the head, warm or cold, as is most grateful; when the patient is unconscious, and cannot express his wants, he may nevertheless indicate to a watchful eye, which application affords the most relief. As for medicines, Aconite is the first thing; in choice of the other remedies the symptoms must direct. Glon. should be given where there is much heat in the back of the head and the patient throws his head backward. Where the disease is produced by overtaking the mind, Chin. and Phos. should be consulted, also Nux.

Convulsions are apt to occur in course of this disease, especially in children; they are much more serious in their import, than when they occur from teething or indigestion. It is only necessary to add beyond what has already been said, that in convulsions of children, where the *soft place* on the top of the head is full, Bell, Canth. Cham. Hyos. Tart. should be considered; where it is sunken, Calc. Chin. Ipec. Phos.

BREASTS. INFLAMMATION OF THE

Though the breasts may inflame at any time, it is seldom that they do, except in infants soon after birth, or in nursing women. Male as well as female infants are subject to this affection: in such cases,

a compress wet with Arnica water, is generally all that is needed. In nursing women, the breasts frequently inflame; generally from undue exposure to cold. The breasts swell, become very hot and painful, and, sooner or later, matter is discharged: the pain is very severe and throbbing. Bell. and Bry. generally suffice for the treatment; Phos. also is useful, alternately with Bry., in cases which do not yield readily. At the first intimation of this trouble, the breast should be fomented thoroughly and persistently; take a piece of flannel, large enough to cover the breast well, and of three or four thicknesses; wring it out of water as hot as can be borne, and cover it with dry flannel or oiled silk; before it cools, have another flannel ready to put on in its place; this, if done early enough, will in most cases scatter the inflammation; the leaves of the Hydropiper or Smart-weed, steeped in hot water, also make a very good application. A spoonful of a solution of Camphor, every ten or fifteen minutes, will render efficient aid, if given early.

Where these do not succeed, a light dressing of Lycopersicum cerate should be applied, covered with oiled silk. The opening of the abscess, when it comes near the surface, will save much suffering, and, as far as my observation goes, is attended with no bad results, although a contrary opinion has been maintained by some. There is one thing very curious about this very painful affection—nurses never see it. I never saw but one nurse who had seen a broken breast; she was advanced in years and had

seen *one*. Mothers see them often enough, and as prevention is better than cure, let them, especially if young, keep their breasts well protected, and the milk thoroughly drawn out. If it is said that it is hard to keep breasts covered, to which the baby has full access all night, the reply is: well regulated babies do not nurse all night, nor at night at all.

BRONCHITIS.

This is an inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the air tubes, and is generally produced by exposure to cold. It is not liable to be mistaken for anything but inflammation of the lungs, and as the treatment and general management of the two diseases, in lay practice at least, must be substantially the same, the mistake would not be of any moment. The fever, cough, constriction of the chest, character of the expectoration and other accompanying symptoms, will indicate the proper remedy by consulting the Repertory. Where there is much difficulty in breathing, cloths wrung out of warm water, applied to the chest, afford great relief; they should be well protected from the external air. Acon. is the first remedy, generally advised, but if taken in hand as soon as it is discovered that cold has been taken, Camph. will be found to be an excellent remedy. Ipec. and Bry. will render efficient aid. They may follow either Camph. or Acon.

CARBUNCLES

Are, to all intents and purposes, large boils, with

several openings. Cover the swelling with fresh tomatoes, if they are to be had; canned tomatoes answer very well. If this does not afford prompt relief, the carbuncle should be thoroughly opened by a crucial incision thus + and the tomato re-applied. Silic. is recommended as the chief remedy. Arsenicum is also needed in some cases, where the pain is of a burning character and the sore is slow in taking on a healthy look. Arnica may also be considered.

CATARRH.

Acute catarrh, or cold in the head, is a very common affection. Camph. is the first remedy, then Ars., if the discharge be very thin, Calc. or Merc. if thick, Nux. if it be wanting, Lyc. if offensive, or Kali bi., especially if hard crusts are formed in the nostrils, Sulph. if burning. Ars. given in the morning and Sil. at night will cure many cases.

Chronic Catarrh, which consists in inflammation and ulceration of the lining membrane of the nose and the adjacent cavities, is quite another thing; it is a very distressing disease, and very difficult to cure. Ars., Calc., Lyc., Merc., Sil., Sulph. and Tart. are the chief remedies, which must be selected according to the indications. Snuffing cold water into the nostrils often affords relief, and so does Camphor snuff. After you have exhausted your own skill and patience, consult a Homeopathic Physician—perhaps you will fail of a cure even then.

CHICKEN POX.

A very simple eruption, unattended with danger. It comes out like a little bladder on various parts of the body, at once. Aconite is generally all that is needed. For any accompanying symptoms, consult Repertory.

CHILBLAINS.

Arnica water is recommended as an external application. Nux. or Puls. may be given internally.

CHOLERA.

As the Asiatic Cholera has not been seen, as an epidemic for several years, it may seem hardly worth while to say much about it ; nevertheless, its return is possible, and as it is a disease universally dreaded beyond all expression, a few words may not be out of place. If I do not agree with every one, I can only say my views are drawn from my own observation of three epidemics.

And the first thing to be noticed is, that Cholera is not, or rather need not be, a cause of alarm, and this for two reasons. In the first place, it always gives notice of its approach (as I have not seen all the cases of Cholera which ever occurred, this "always" must be taken in a restricted sense, but as far as my observation goes, this is true). Prof. M'Naughton, of Albany, was, I believe, the first to call attention to the fact that a white tongue pre-

ceded any other symptoms of Cholera, for at least twenty-four hours. Succeeding this is a mild and painless diarrhœa; this may continue for days before the fearful symptoms of Cholera set in. Now, in the second place, under either of these conditions, no disease is more amenable to proper treatment—probably one case in a thousand would not die. The danger is, these stages are neglected, and after them the collapse sometimes occurs like a thunder-clap. Therefore, in a cholera epidemic, dismiss fear, which is a powerful predisposing cause, and a very poor counselor; make no change in your diet, except to avoid food difficult of digestion; do not eat when too much heated or wearied; sleep sufficiently warm at night, for the thermometer is apt to fall 3 or 4 or more degrees, early in the morning, when one is likely to take cold. When the white tongue is noticed, consult Ipec. Merc. Sulph., and be not fearful, but thankful that you are able to take time by the forelock. If diarrhœa sets in, however slight, *go to bed*, or at least to your lounge, and lie, quiet in mind and body, till the diarrhœa is checked; Merc. perhaps will reach the greatest number of cases; Sulph. is also good. If there is much colic or any chilliness, take Camph. first, in solution, a teaspoonful every ten or fifteen minutes, and following by Merc.; when these symptoms have abated, Phos. may also be considered.

If the case is seen later in the progress of the disease, after cramps have set in, Camphor is still the remedy. The patient, while taking this remedy,

should be well covered up in bed; hot bottles may be applied to the feet and legs. For the diarrhœa and vomiting, consult *Ipec.* or *Verat*; *Sec.* is also indicated for cramps, with diarrhœa and vomiting. If there is much thirst, small bits of ice may be taken, every few moments. *Ars.* will also come into use, if the above mentioned remedies should fail to check the diarrhœa, especially where there is great thirst and restlessness, with vomiting. The remedies should be given every ten or fifteen minutes, making the intervals longer, as soon as improvement manifests itself.

If the patient is seen in a still later stage, in that of collapse, he is found cold and pulseless, the eyes are sunken, with blue circles about them, the nose pinched, the voice weak and husky, sometimes almost extinct—the thirst is intense; the cramps, with the vomiting and diarrhœa, continue, and there is great restlessness—the body is also bathed with a cold and clammy sweat. External heat now but adds to the patient's sufferings—dry friction is requisite, or friction with cold and wet cloths—ice may be given freely. *Ars.* will here be found the remedy, either alone, or alternately with *Secale*. *Vera-trum* also may be considered.

In recovering from any of these stages, a return to the usual diet must be gradual: at first, rice water or gruel, then beef-tea. After other dangers are passed, and patients bid fair to recover, there is often a suppression of urine. For this, *Acon.* and *Secale* should be given in alternation, every hour or two, or *Kali Bichrom.* if these fail.

CHOLERA INFANTUM,

As its name implies, is an affection of children, and generally of those under three years, most frequently occurring in summer. It commonly, but not always, comes on with vomiting, then diarrhœa; the child is restless; drinks eagerly, but is apt to reject what it drinks; the head becomes hot; the eyes sunken and half open; the child emaciates very rapidly.

Ipec. is the proper remedy at first; if there is much prostration, alternate with Verat., remembering at the same time the use of Camph. as elsewhere recommended, in case of great prostration. Ars. must be used, if vomiting does not yield. Merc. dulc. also where there is vomiting, frequent stools, great restlessness, heat of head; it may be given alternately with Ipec. Pod. is often useful where the discharges are very offensive—like carrion, of a dirty chalk color; the child vomits or gags, has dark circles about the eyes. Calc. for whitish discharges, where the children are teething.

For diet, see articles mentioned under Atrophy. The vomiting and diarrhœa checked, the food is a matter of vital importance. If the child becomes drowsy and sleeps with its eyes half open, head hot, feet cold, with the soft place in the head sunken in, it is sinking from exhaustion; a warm bath for three or four minutes is soothing, but proper nourishment is the main necessity; sometimes stimulants, as little Camph., or a few drops of brandy even. Chin. and Phos. should be given every hour, or Calc. and

Phos. where the child has lumps in the neck or under the arms. The main indication, however, is to keep up the strength.

CHOLERA MORBUS

Is produced by errors of diet, irritant poisons, taking cold, especially in summer, at night, and by suppression of the perspiration, or the menstrual flow. If permitted to run its course, cramps ensue, the patients become prostrated, and sometimes die, though this is seldom the case under homœopathic treatment. Where overloading the stomach, especially with food difficult of digestion, is the cause, give a teaspoonful of coffee (without milk or sugar) every five or ten minutes, till relieved; if poison is suspected, consult the chapter on Poisons. If from cold, Camphor is the first thing to be thought of. Cover the patient up well, and give him a teaspoonful of Camphor solution every five or ten minutes till relieved. If from a checking of the menstrual flow, especially from cold, give Acon., Nux., or Puls.; the first, however, will usually suffice—the diet should be simple for a day or two.

COLIC

Is produced by various causes. Where it comes on suddenly from taking cold, Camph. is the remedy; if from undigested food, coffee, without milk or sugar—a teaspoonful every ten or fifteen minutes. Where it is attended with constipation, Bry. or Nux.; if with vomiting and diarrhœa, Ars., Ipec., or

Verat.; where there is much wind in the bowels, Lyc. or Coloc.; if connected with menstrual disturbance, Puls. or Sep.; with urinary troubles, Nux. or Turpentine (see Urination), where it occurs frequently, the cause should be discovered if possible, and avoided; if it is produced by disordered menstruation, disease of the liver or kidneys, or by worms, these should receive special attention during the intervals between the paroxysms. In such cases, the advice of a physician should be sought. Sometimes a frightful colic is produced by the passage of gall-stones from the gall-bladder to the intestines—a teaspoonful of sweet oil every hour is the remedy.

CONSTIPATION.

A great bug-bear, which has frightened thousands of people to death. Time was, when the bowels must move every day, cost what it might; the people are getting more rational, and “the profession” are gradually falling in with their notions. As a general thing, the best advice to a constipated person, is to take more exercise, and eat less for a short time; nevertheless, some cases are obstinate, and, as it is desirable that the bowels should be relieved now and then, medicine sometimes has to be used for this purpose. Nux. taken at night and Sulph. in the morning, will cover most cases of chronic constipation. Bry. and Op. in alternation often afford relief; the Repertory will suggest other remedies.

CONSUMPTION

Cannot be treated of in such a work as this. Persons who are losing flesh and strength, especially if any of their family have been consumptive, should consult a physician at once. This disease, taken in its earlier stages, may often be cured—the probability of a cure diminishes with every day's delay. Where a physician cannot be had, consult Calc., Lyc., Merc., Phos. Sil. The medicines should not be taken too often. An invigorating diet and regimen should be pursued, and everything debilitating or depressing avoided as much as possible.

CONVULSIONS.

This word opens a wide field of discussion, and would be a sufficient theme for a volume. Any notice of it, contained within a page or two, must of necessity be very incomplete. Epileptic convulsions must be left entirely out of the question, and the convulsions of women and children alone considered. And first, as regards children. Convulsions are very common in children, and very alarming, but not always very dangerous. They either come on suddenly, or at least without any very marked premonitions, or in the course of some serious affection, as inflammation of the brain, or lungs, or bowels, etc.; these latter must also be excluded, as they will be treated of elsewhere. Of suddenly occurring convulsions in children, we may also make two classes,

those which precede some eruptive disease, as Scarlet Fever or Small-pox, and those which are produced by taking cold, by improper diet, by fright, from a fall, during teething, and it is this latter class only which I shall now notice, and that very briefly. The treatment is twofold: first, as concerns the mother and attendants; and secondly, as regards the child. At the first outbreak of convulsions in a child, the mother especially, should take a large dose of courage and coolness: if she is not a resolute woman, she will need repeated doses—she needs them for herself, that she may direct the treatment of the child; and for the child, especially if it nurses, for any overpowering passion vitiates the mother's milk, and thus prolongs the suffering and danger of the child. Let us suppose, then, the mother thus fortified, and the child suddenly taken with convulsions. Do not wait to consider causes, but put the feet and legs of the child into warm water, as warm as can be borne, sponging off the head meantime with cold water. Now is the time to consider causes, and a mind, stimulated by a mother's love, can think very rapidly; has the child had a fall—has it been frightened—is scarlet fever, or measles, or diphtheria about—is it teething? If not, the child has probably taken cold or has a deranged stomach, more likely both, since people are not very apt to take cold, especially from slight exposures, who have their stomachs in good order. Camphor may now be given: six drops on a bit of sugar dissolved in six tablespoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful (or part

of it, according to the age of the child) given every five minutes. While this is being taken, the child should be well wrapped up, so as to promote perspiration. If a cold alone has produced the convulsions, this will in most cases suffice. If there is any reason to suspect derangement of the stomach, and especially, if there is vomiting, *Ipec.* or *Nux.* will be suitable. A few drops of *Coffea* might be given to robust children with advantage (as directed under the head of *Cholera Morbus*). *Nux.* will be more suitable if there has been constipation, and the bowels should be moved by an injection of salt and water. Give a large injection—all the bowels will hold—less is useless. If the convulsions arise from fright, give *Op.*; from teething, *Cham.* or *Bell.*; from a fall, give *Arnica*, and apply *Arnica* lotion to the parts injured. When the child comes out of the convulsion it may show signs of hunger, and it is by no means a matter of indifference what food it has. If the child is fed on milk, it would be natural to give it that—but if it soon goes into another convulsion and throws up the milk, give no more milk, but rather beef tea for a few hours, till the stomach recovers its tone. If the fits are produced by teething, the gums should be lanced, or lacerated by a thimble or bit of white sugar.

In women, either before or after confinement, convulsions are dangerous. If there has been suppression or scanty flow of urine, give *Hyos.* every half hour. If the patient is unconscious, with heat of the head, give *Bell.*; if the face looks almost black,

with unconsciousness, foam at the mouth, snoring-breathing, give Op.; if the pellets do not relieve, give a drop of laudanum every half hour; if the spasms are very violent, the patient seeming in great agony, striking and biting at every one, Canth. is the remedy. Nux. may be given where the patient is conscious, and rather rigid than convulsed. A useful hint may be drawn from the treatment of lock-jaw. Keep the head cool and the feet warm. If the bowels are confined, give an injection of salt water—not less than a quart. If the convulsions come on after much flowing, stimulants may be needed, as Camph. If they have been preceded by great mental labor or excitement, give Coffea.

COUGH.

See the various diseases in which cough is a prominent symptom, as bronchitis, inflammation of lungs, croup, etc. Sometimes a cough occurs which can be considered under none of these heads. A few general indications may be given: Nux. is useful where the cough proceeds from derangement of the stomach, or Puls.; the former for irritable, the latter for quiet dispositions; Bell. for a barking cough, Hyos. for dry cough at night. Ipec. and Bry. alternately, relieve a great variety of cough.

CROUP

Is a sound of terror to all mothers, and deservedly so; yet all is not croup that is called croup. True croup is a very dangerous disease—perhaps none

more so—yet, as far as my own observation goes, a very rare one, and from this very fact I speak of it with diffidence. It is described by most writers as coming on suddenly, generally in the night, but judging from the cases which have fallen under my own observation, it is a most insidious disease, and often reaches an incurable stage before it has excited any alarm. It is said that it seldom if ever occurs in children who are properly clad, that is, having the arms and upper part of the chest only protected, as well as the rest of the body. If this is true, the prevention of the disease is as easy, as the cure is difficult. There are two symptoms peculiar to true croup, which are difficult to describe, but which, once heard, can never be forgotten: the *cough*, which has been compared to the crowing of a young cock, and which, when most severe and violent, has a peculiar, sharp, metallic clangor; and the *inspiration*, which is prolonged, in a very marked manner, and accompanied with a peculiar whizzing sound, called *stridor*. Where these two sounds are observed, with the usual catarrhal symptoms, there is true croup, whether a false membrane can be seen forming upon the upper part of the windpipe or not. False croup is not usually accompanied with this stridor, nor, in true croup, is the clangor always very marked—according to my observation. The symptoms are always worse at night, and may remit so much during the first few days as to create but little if any observation, but, as the disease advances, the difficulty of breathing increases—the patient is

disposed to throw his head back—the chest heaves and labors—the skin is bathed with perspiration and the face becomes livid—these symptoms are worse by turns—during the intervals, the child may be apparently much relieved—calls for its playthings and responds to the caresses of its attendants; there is seldom much trouble to swallow, and water is taken eagerly. In the further progress of the disease, the cough may diminish or quite disappear, but the other symptoms increase, and the child often dies in convulsions. For such cases, domestic treatment, is of course, inadequate; and, unhappily, the treatment of physicians is too often unsuccessful. The chest and throat should be enveloped with cloths wet with cold water. Tart. and Phos. given every half hour alternately, should be given persistently. Where the respiration is very difficult, the fumes of Camphor afford some relief.

For other forms of Croup, Teste recommends Ipec. and Bry. alternately—as he does indeed for all kinds; and, for anything but true croup, I fully endorse the recommendation; nevertheless, where there is much general fever, preliminary doses of Acon. can do no harm.

Where these remedies do not have the desired effect, Kali bichromicum may be employed; for the manner of using which, see Diphtheria.

DELIRIUM TREMENS

Is a mournful, frightful, disgusting, comical disease, just as one sees proper to look at it. It is hardly a

disease to be treated domestically, nevertheless, a necessity for such treatment may arise. The chief indication is to produce sleep. Ars., Nux. and Op. are to be considered. Where other remedies have failed, I have seen patients put to sleep very promptly by a teaspoonful of coffee, given ever 15 or 30 minutes; on waking from sleep, some easily digested food should be offered. There are few constitutions which can survive many attacks of this affection; but it is a disease easily avoided.

DENGUE.

BY DR. W. H. HOLCOMBE, NEW ORLEANS.

This is a curious epidemic disease, peculiar to Yellow Fever latitudes—and strangely compounded of Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Scarlet Fever and Influenza. It is sometimes excessively painful—but very rarely fatal under any or no practice.

The patient has a chill, a cold in the head, red and watery eyes, high fever, violent pain in the head, back and joints—sometimes in the fingers. The fever lasts two or three days; after which, although sometimes not until the fifth day, and after a deceitful lull like that of Yellow Fever, a rash, with renewed fever, generally appears on the skin. This eruption is singularly diversified. I have seen it resemble Scarlet Fever in one house, Measles in another, Urticaria or nettle-rash in a third, and all one and the same epidemic.

Treat the first stage as directed under the head of Yellow Fever.

If rheumatic symptoms decidedly prevail, give Bryonia and Rhus. every two hours.

If the rash resembles Scarlet Fever, give a few doses of Belladonna; if it resembles Measles, give Pulsatilla; if it resembles Nettle Rash, give Dulcamara.

The convalescence is sometimes painful and tedious. If there is foul tongue, constipation, no appetite, etc., give Nux Vomica, three times a day, for several days.

If the attack has been very severe, and great debility is the result, give China, three times a day, for a week.

DIARRHŒA.

Taking cold frequently occasions Diarrhœa, especially in the summer. Camph. is the remedy. Coloc. or Ipec. may also be suitable; Verat. may be given if there is much vomiting, and especially if produced by eating acid or unripe fruit. Perhaps no more general remedy can be suggested than Merc. Chin. and Phos. are to be given for debilitating, watery discharges, Calc. or Pod. for white, offensive discharges of teething children, or Cham. if the discharges are green or yellow, and make the parts sore; further indications will be found in the Repertory.

Repose is a necessary aid in the treatment. Sometimes much benefit is found in the use of the warm sitz bath; all known causes must, of course, be avoided.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is reasonable to conclude that this disease is not very well understood, when we consider how often it is fatal, notwithstanding the infallible remedies recommended in its treatment. The causes of it are obscure. The blood in the first instance is poisoned; then we have the general symptoms, as lassitude, fever, sore throat, covered with a false membrane, looking like wash-leather; acrid discharge from one nostril, enlarged glands in the neck, offensive breath, sometimes delirium, sometimes stupor. The peculiar false membrane in the throat and the offensive breath are said to be characteristic of the disease, though we are also told that in some cases the false membrane does not appear, and it is equally certain that in some cases the offensive breath is not very marked. Though attended with inflammation, it should be borne in mind that it is a disease in which there is great prostration of the vital powers, hence means must be used to keep up the strength of the patient. As regards the treatment, as soon as any appearance of a cold presents itself, give Camph.; if the symptoms of a cold are very marked, put the patient to bed and give a teaspoonful of the solution every fifteen or twenty minutes, till perspiration ensues—after that less frequently. If the throat should show signs of inflammation, give Merc. iod. 1st every two hours, and touch the white spots with clear alcohol every hour between. Put a thin slice of pork in a thin bandage and tie it about the throat.

Where the disease seems to be a combination of Croup and Diphtheria, Kali bichrom. is the remedy, a dose every hour or two. A small quantity—as much as will lie on a five cent piece—may be put into some boiling water, and the child may inhale the fumes; it may be kept boiling near the child, and thus keep the atmosphere impregnated with it; the fumes of camphor are also useful sometimes in these cases.

Where the false membrane is thrown off, the danger is not passed; the strength must be kept up by nourishing food. Unhappily, at such times, the stomach often rejects what it should retain; here Arsenic is of use, but the other remedies sometimes come into play—these must be consulted in the Repertory. Other children should be kept apart from the patient as much as possible; and a piece of camphor kept in the mouth, by those who must be exposed to the breath of the patient, may prevent infection.

DROPSY

Is generally the result of some previous disease, and must be considered in connection with these diseases, with the light to be obtained from consulting the Repertory and Materia Medica.

Ars. and Merc. are useful remedies. The former especially, after having taken Quinine in large doses, or for a long time. Apis also should be considered.

DYSENTERY.

The symptoms of this disease are too well known to make any detail necessary. The causes are improper food, and taking cold. Patients suffering with this disease should be kept as quiet as possible; a cold sitz bath after each movement is often a great relief. Injections of cold water are also recommended. The diet should be light at first, but when the first acute symptoms have somewhat subsided, minton-tea and stale bread and butter may be used, though many writers denounce them. Hering recommends fresh butter, taken without stint, and I know one case, at least, where a little patient cured herself of a dysentery, which had become quite chronic, by a stolen visit to the butter jar. Merc. is the chief remedy where there is much griping, Coloc. may be given alternately with it, or Canth., where the passages look like the washings of flesh, and urination is scanty or painful. Nux. is of use where there is much straining at stool, but little accomplished. Pod. is useful for children, especially where the "body comes down," as it is termed. Ars. is required where the stools are very offensive and the patient seems to be sinking.

DYSPEPSIA.

"Live on sixpence a day and earn it," was the advice of Dr. Abernethy to his patients, and this embraces about all that can be said on the subject.

Every dyspeptic knows, to some extent at least, the habits which produce dyspepsia with him or her—these must be avoided—then proper exercise will put him, or her, into a fair way of being cured. This being a chronic disease, it can only be glanced at here, and a few palliatives be mentioned. Nux. may be given where indigestion is produced by over exertion of mind or prolonged watching, Lyc. from rich farinaceous diet, Puls. from animal food, Calc. where there are sour risings. In all cases avoid drugging, and especially purgatives.

EARACHE.

A few drops of warm molasses dropped into the ear, or a few drops of warm olive oil, will afford much relief; sometimes a drop or two of Camphorated oil. Puls. may be given where the pains are shooting—with inflammation of the inner and outer ear, or purulent discharges. Bell. where there is burning in the ears, or tearing pains from above downwards; Cham. when cold has been taken and the pains are shooting and tearing; Merc. for deep seated pains with burning; swelling of the face or of the glands of the neck; purulent discharges.

ERYSIPELAS.

This disease is readily recognized. The diet should be light; where the parts burn very much, relief is sometimes obtained by covering the part with a light dressing of cotton batting; sometimes

flour. Dr. Pulte recommends cold water dressings where there is great burning, but adds, they should be well covered. Acon. and Bell. are the chief remedies. Rhus is to be considered where there are large blisters present, also where the parts affected have a doughy look and pit on pressure. Phos. is useful where it attacks the face and head, especially in children, and may be given alternately with Bry. or Hep. Sulph. Apis where there is much swelling.

EYES. INFLAMMATION OF

If the inflammation proceeds from an external injury, bathe the eye in Arnica water and give Acon. internally. Acon. and Bell. alternately are the chief remedies for the disease, arising from other causes. Where the inflammation does not yield readily, Bell. and Merc. dulc. should be used. The diet should be light and the room dark.

FEVERS. INTERMITTENT

These fevers are too well known to need any prolonged description; it is better to occupy the space in telling how to cure and how to avoid them. Persons living where Intermittent fever prevails should avoid overloading the stomach, especially with indigestible food, or food difficult of digestion, as pork, pastry, or things cooked with lard; it is better also to abstain from coffee; the morning air should be avoided, and it is a useful precaution to have a little fire, morning and evening, in the sitting-room in the

early Fall. Where the air in the evening is much cooler than during the day, proper precautions should be taken against catching cold.

In prescribing for these fevers, it is not enough to consider the symptoms of the chill, the fever and the sweat, but all the symptoms which present themselves during the interval should be brought into the account. In most cases of simple fever and ague, Ipec. will suffice to affect a cure; it should be given two hours before the time of the expected chill. For an adult, three or four drops of the first dilution should be put into half a glass of water and the whole taken at a dose; with children and adults of a sensitive temperament, the pellets may answer the same purpose. If this should not interrupt the paroxysm, any remedy indicated by the symptoms may be given in the interval and Ipec. given again two hours before the next expected attack. Chin. is useful for intermittents of a regular type, that is, where the chill, fever and sweat succeed in regular order. Ars. on the contrary, where one stage or other is wanting, or not clearly marked; Lach. is peculiarly adapted to chills in women, especially if suffering from menstrual irregularities.

FEVER. PUERPERAL

This is a very dangerous fever, but happily, where the confinement has been conducted under homœopathic auspices, not often seen. It begins three or four days after confinement, with a chill, soon followed by fever, with great sensitiveness of the abdo-

men to the touch, especially in the region of the womb; the usual discharge is suppressed, as is also the milk—the pulse is very quick—skin hot, great thirst, sometimes vomiting. As before noticed, the abdomen is very sensitive to the touch, sometimes the weight of a sheet cannot be endured, and the patient lies upon her back, with her knees drawn up, to relax the abdominal muscles. Acon. should be given at the invasion of the disease, then as the fever becomes marked, Bell. and Bry. If the urine should be suppressed, give Hyos., if urination painful, Canth. If Bell. and Bry. do not check the fever promptly, give Merc. dulc. every hour. In cases which do not respond readily to the remedies, a few doses of Op. may be of service, where there is a tendency to stupor, or Camph. where there is sinking.

FEVER, REMITTENT

Called also Bilious or Bilious-Remittent. In this disease, which commences with a chill, the fever is continued, but, once at least in the twenty-four hours, it becomes lighter, or *remits*, while in the intermittent, the fever ceases entirely for a time, or *intermits*. With the other usual symptoms of fever, there is more or less distress in the stomach; the tongue is white or yellowish, sometimes brown; vomiting is generally present; there is headache and more or less thirst. It does not run any specific course, but, if not cured, may terminate either in intermittent or typhoid fever. Acon. and Bry. may be given where

the fever is high, with much headache, yellow tongue and much thirst. Tart. where there is great heat, with restlessness, with constant gagging and nausea. In addition to these, Merc. dulc. is often useful, especially where there is much tenderness of the stomach or bowels, and if they are at the same time much distended. Water may be given freely; and as soon as any desire for food is manifested, it should be gratified. The diet at first should be simple and easily digested. If, as averred by some, a Remittent is a worn fever, the remedies recommended for worms should be consulted.

FEVER. TYPHOID

This is a very common fever, and at the same time dangerous. Its causes are impure air—insufficient diet—depressing passions; sometimes it prevails as an epidemic; it begins with weariness and lassitude; more or less chilliness and shivering; these may continue three or four days, though in some cases the invasion is more sudden; headache is also present, and a pain in the right side of the abdomen, quite low down, especially on pressure. The tongue at first is whitish, with red edges, but sooner or later becomes dry, brownish or even blackish; the teeth also, and the lips, often become encrusted with a blackish exudation from the gums; the fever is apt to run twenty-one or twenty-eight days, and when it “turns,” prostration is often observed, when the patient’s strength must be kept up by stimulants. Rhus and Bry. are the chief remedies; other reme-

dies will be called for by various symptoms, as Hyos., where the urine is suppressed, or where there is much delirium; indeed, the two are apt to go together. Merc. for diarrhœa. If the bowels are constipated, it is better to leave them to take care of themselves; if any interference at all is used, it should be nothing more than injections. Water should be allowed without stint, and all the food the patient can digest. This is a very nice point in the treatment of these fevers, but the limits of this work forbid details. If there is prostration, give Camph. every few minutes; if this does not suffice, Ars. and Sec. As before noticed under another head, a few doses of Op. are of use, where the system does not respond readily to the action of the remedy which seems indicated. Frequent sponging off with water affords great relief, and in the early stages of the fever, the wet pack may be used with great advantage. For other symptoms, see Repertory. It may be added, that the air in the room should be kept as pure as possible and the patient undisturbed.

FEVER. YELLOW

The following paper on the treatment of this disease has been kindly furnished for this work, by Dr. Holcombe, of New Orleans:

This scourge of the tropics is a peculiar, well-marked disease, generally epidemic and contagious, rarely occurring twice in the same system. It has ravaged all our seaboard, cities and towns from New

York to Galveston, and has penetrated several hundred miles up the Savannah, Alabama and Mississippi rivers. New comers and unacclimated persons suffer most severely. It is especially fatal to drunkards, pregnant women and young children. It is very mild when occurring in the negro race, in Spaniards, Frenchmen, Italians and native born Southerners; it is more severe in Northerners; in Englishmen still more so; and it is most fatal to Irish and Germans. It is a disease of the hot months, of summer and autumn. Its average duration is about a week, and the deaths generally occur between the third and sixth days. The convalescence is sometimes very slow.

Yellow fever generally begins with a sudden chill, oftentimes in the middle of the night, followed rapidly by intense fever, burning skin, great thirst, excruciating headache, back ache, and pains in the limbs. The eyes are suffused, watery, and burning, as if they had been exposed to the pungent smoke arising from green wood. The tongue seems thickened, the tip pointed and the edges red, whilst a thick white or yellow fur loads its centre. There is sometimes a good deal of mucous or bilious vomiting. The nausea, sense of oppression, restlessness, and the depression of spirits sometimes expressed in the countenance, are remarkable.

These symptoms can scarcely be distinguished from those which occur in the first stage of severe bilious fever, typhoid fever, small-pox, dengue, or any other violent febrile disorder. The red, smoky

appearance of the eyes, and the dark, suffused and sad or stern expression of countenance, are to the experienced observer the most suspicious symptoms. At the beginning of an epidemic, few physicians would risk their reputation, by declaring a case to be yellow fever in this first stage. After the disease has become fully developed, all other forms of fever disappear, or take on the yellow fever type. The first stage lasts from 24 to 48 or 60 hours, after which the fever subsides, the skin becomes moist and the patient sleeps. A great many mild cases of yellow fever end here, and with good nursing, the patient has a rapid recovery.

The second stage is one of abatement or amelioration—sometimes awfully deceptive. In some cases the fever entirely disappears, the tongue becomes perfectly natural, the patient feels hungry, and wants to get up and dress, whilst in reality the most terrible changes are impending. This stage calls for the strictest nursing and dieting. The symptoms which should make you double your diligence and apprehend the third stage, or that of collapse, are the following: Voracious hunger, with a painful, gnawing sensation in the stomach, continued wakefulness, frequent hawking of phlegm from the throat, acid risings into the mouth, flatulence and rumbling in the bowels, a strange feeling of deadness and weight about the abdomen, and the appearance of a light lemon tint in the white of the eyes. A very slow pulse, a little flightiness of mind, a profound apathy of manner, and a countenance expressive of

anxiety or gloom, are also bad symptoms at this period of the disease.

Sometimes this second stage is but faintly marked or is very brief, and the symptoms of the third are rapidly developed. The prominent features of this alarming condition are the following: Burning in the pit of the stomach, frequently ascending into the throat; pain, sometimes violent in both stomach and bowels; diarrhœa of a brown or black color; very yellow urine, sometimes brown, like porter; increasing yellowness of the skin; eructations and hiccough, oozing of blood from the gums or throat; constant tossing about without sleep; pulse weak, rapid and fluttering, or else slow and soft, with cold extremities; delirium, sometimes mild and muttering, sometimes furious; frequent vomiting, sometimes without nausea, of a yellowish-brown liquid, or of a claret-colored water, or of mucus or phlegm mixed here and there with many little dark brown specks, resembling the wings or legs of flies, or little pieces of cobweb; or sometimes of blood, either pure or more or less mixed with the above elements. If the disease is not now arrested, you may expect the much-dreaded black vomit—which is vitiated blood, looking like coffee grounds, or particles of soot or snuff, suspended in water, to the consistence of thin molasses. A total suppression of urine, profound stupor, and convulsions often precede death. The yellowness of the skin is not caused by a suppression of the bile, nor is the black vomit the product of depraved secretions in the liver or stomach, but all the symp-

toms of the third stage are due to a poisoning of the blood—a terrible occult, physical and chemical alteration of its properties, rendering it unfit to maintain life.

Yellow fever is not likely to be confounded with any other disease but malignant bilious fever. Although they have many symptoms in common, they are essentially different maladies. Bilious fever is mainly a disease of the country; yellow fever of cities, towns and villages, never originating in the rural districts. Bilious fever occurs every year in the malarial regions; several years may pass without a yellow fever epidemic. Yellow fever is imported and contagious; bilious fever is native and non-contagious. The first cases of yellow fever, like those of cholera, are the most fatal; it is not so with bilious fever. Bilious fever consists of two or more similar paroxysms, presenting the same elements, but only deepening in intensity and danger; yellow fever has but one paroxysm (its first stage, resembling that of bilious fever); and its three stages are singularly unlike each other. The hæmorrhages from the gums, nose, stomach, bowels, uterus, bladder, etc., so common in yellow fever, are extremely rare in bilious fever, and when they do occur, they do not present the same physical and chemical peculiarities. The yellowness of skin in yellow fever deepens in intensity after death, which is not the case with the yellowness of bilious fever. Some people can detect a peculiar musty smell about a yellow fever patient, quite characteristic of the dis-

ease. Lastly, there is a singular fierce, dark, apathetic or dejected cast of countenance in yellow fever rarely ever met with in any other malady.

TREATMENT.

When the chill comes on, give the patient a very hot mustard foot bath for ten minutes, and wrap him warmly, but not oppressively, in bed. Give Aconite and Belladonna in alternation every hour. If he vomits, give Ipecac after every act of vomiting. If the febrile symptoms are not greatly relieved in 24 hours, give Bry. and Gels. in alternation every hour. If the stomach continues irritable, give Tart. after every act of vomiting. This will carry your patient safely through the first stage. The first stage may be alleviated considerably by the following adjuncts: a copious injection of warm soap suds to empty the lower bowels—a repetition of the hot foot bath, if necessary—frequent cold sponging of the surface of the body to relieve the burning heat—and mustard plasters to the back, shoulders or any point suffering intense pain. Sipping a few spoonful of very hot water will sometimes relieve the distressing nausea. The diet should be reduced nearly to zero. Water crackers dissolved in very weak black tea. The most sensible allopaths—*i. e.*, those of the Expectant school—give nothing in the first stage but a hot bath, a mild purgative and copious draughts of sage or orange-leaf tea. The use of the lancet, quinine, calomel and morphine is simply the consummation of ignorance and folly.

Now comes the real danger. Keep the patient closely covered in bed, no matter how well he feels. Do not let him change his room, or even his bed, for any reason in the world. Do not satisfy his demands for food. Give him, in addition to the tea and crackers, a little rice gruel or arrow-root. Enjoin perfect quiet in the room. Put him on *Ars.* and *Merc.* alternately every two hours. If he is restless and nervous at night, interpose a dose of *Coffea*.

If any symptoms described as belonging to the third stage, show themselves, alternate *Ars.* and *Lach.* (or *Crotalus*) every two hours. Keep up these remedies faithfully to the end—interposing between them such medicines as may be called for by different distressing symptoms, as for example:

For dark, painful or bloody diarrhœa: *Phosphoric Acid*; *Pod.*; *Verat. Merc.*

For painful urination or suppressed urine: *Canth.*

For uterine hæmorrhage, with or without abortion: *Sabina*, *Secale*, *Hamamelis*.

For extreme nervousness, delirium or convulsions: *Ign.*, *Hyos.*, *Stramonium*.

For the vomiting here, *Ipecac.* and *Tart. Emet.* seem useless; *Nitrate of Silver* and *Kreosote*, especially the former, offer the best hope of relief. They should be made extemporaneously. Dissolve one-half grain of crystallized *Nitrate of Silver* in an ounce of boiled water, or distilled water, if it can be got. Give a drop or two every half hour, or after every act of vomiting. The *Kreosote* is prepared by dissolving one drop in an ounce of *Alcohol*,

and it may be used at the same dose and in the same manner. The diet should be pure cream in pounded or rasped ice; beef-tea, wine-whey, or iced champagne wine, if stimulation is requisite. Frictions with dry mustard or hot linseed or sweet oil may be useful when the temperature of the skin is reduced.

Carb. veg. has been recommended as a forlorn hope, and forlorn it is.

A dose of China, every day, promotes the convalescence, but great precautions about diet and exercise must be long enjoined.

HÆMORRHAGE.

1. *From the Nose.*—In most cases this is slight, and needs no other treatment than the application of cold water. With some it seems constitutional; for these cases, consult the remedies in the Repertory. Where it comes from violence, a solution of Arn. is sufficient; where it comes from congestion to the head, Acon. or Bell. and quiet; where it coincides with suppressed or irregular menstruation, Bry., Chin., Sec. Sulph. or Verat may be considered; and finally, Ledum is a sovereign remedy.

2. *From the Gums.*—Fatal hæmorrhages take place now and then from drawing a tooth; for such hæmorrhages, salt may be used, or ice, or, if it can be obtained, powdered Matipo; this will seldom fail. Turpentine is also efficacious; so is a cob-web.

3. *From the Lungs.*—(See Blood, Spitting of, p. 22).

4. *From the Stomach.*—(See Blood, Vomiting of, p. 23.

5. *From the Bowels.*—When occasioned by Piles: see “Piles.” When produced by worms, Ledum. will generally suffice; turpentine may also be used; from one to six drops, according to patient’s age, may be put upon a little sugar, and stirred up in four tablespoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful given every hour or so, according to severity of the attack.

It sometimes occurs in typhoid and other low fevers; here Ipec., Merc., Nux and Rhus will be found of use; also Ledum or Nitric acid. If you cannot get a homœopathic preparation, put three drops of aqua-fortis into six ounces of water and give a teaspoonful every hour or two.

6. *From the Womb.*

A. *From Profuse Menstruation.*—Ipec. is the chief remedy for a sudden emergency. Bell. may be given full-blooded women, where there are severe bearing down pains and the blood is florid, Merc. where it is pale or thin; occasions may arise where even cinnamon tea might be desirable, but it is not best to check these discharges at once and entirely; see also the Repertory.

B. *During Pregnancy.*—The only cause of Hæmorrhage in this period, of which I shall treat, is abortion or miscarriage. Not that there are no others, but neither their causes nor treatment could be made intelligible in a domestic work. A pregnant woman, then, who begins to flow, should go to bed at once, and maintain the utmost composure of mind

and body. If she has suffered from a fall or blow, she should take Arn. every half hour or hour. If the blood is black and clotted, Ipec. will be suitable; if fresh, and attended with expulsive pains, Sec. If the flowing still continues, break up a few bits of cinnamon, pour some boiling water on them, and take a teaspoonful (after it cools) every few minutes. By these means, the hæmorrhage may be checked; if so, it will be advisable for the patient to remain quiet a day or two, or even longer. On the contrary, if the flowing continues, the contents of the womb will be discharged—to ascertain this fact, the cloths should be carefully examined; when once discharged, if the womb contracts, the hæmorrhage will cease; if it does not contract, give Sec.; after miscarriage, the patient should keep her bed five or six days at least; if feeble, a longer time is better.

But the ovum may be but partially discharged; that is, it may get as far as the mouth of the womb and there lodge; of course the womb cannot contract, and the flowing will continue; this fact can readily be ascertained by a vaginal examination, provided one knows how—of course this cannot be taught by a book. Supposing, however, the case made out, one of two things must be done—the ovum must be removed by the finger, or an appropriate instrument; or, if this cannot be done, and it is not always possible, the vagina must be filled up; this will prevent the flow, and at the same time loosen the ovum from the mouth of the womb. To this end take some small pieces of fine linen, or cotton,

two or three inches square, dip them in oil and introduce them into the vagina, pressing them well up, till the vagina is full; then bring the thighs together, and confine them so, if need be. This may be removed in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and another attempt made to remove the ovum—if unsuccessful, the vagina must be filled up again and the patient left in quiet; this process will seldom need to be repeated more than two or three times.

c. *After Delivery.*—This does not often happen when the labor has been properly managed, it seldom follows protracted labors, to any alarming extent. Immediately after the expulsion of the child, gentle pressure (not enough to give pain) should be made upon the womb, and this should be kept up, without intermission, till the after birth is expelled, at least. If, nevertheless, the flowing is *profuse*, pour cold water out of a pitcher from a height upon the bare abdomen, at the same time making pressure upon the womb. Sec. also will here come in play, or Cinnamon. Such patients should be watched carefully, as the hæmorrhage may cease for a time and then return.

The hæmorrhage being checked, the patient's strength must be kept up, and, even during the flowing this must not be neglected. If there is much thirst, bits of ice may be given, or iced water, brandy and water, or camphor may also be required, and beef-tea should also be given liberally. Repose for several days is of course necessary.

HEADACHE.

For frequently returning headache, the causes should be sought out and removed. It may come from improper diet; from passing the time (waking or sleeping) in confined air; from undue intellectual exertion; from having the lower extremities insufficiently clad; be the cause what it may, discover it if possible, and remove it, though self-indulgence or vanity be made the loser.

Headache from colds requires Acon., Glon. Hep.-sulph. Nux. From heat (as of the sun) Acon., Bry., Camph.; from intellectual labor, Chin., Nux, Phos.; with vomiting, Ipec., Nux, Tart., Bell. and Bry., given alternately, are often useful in the nervous headaches of women. Lyc. or Puls. when arising from indigestion; Puls. when menses too profuse, Sep. when scanty; Canth. when connected with scanty or painful urination; Hyos. where the urine is suppressed.

HOOPING COUGH

Is readily recognized. It is generally supposed that it must and will run its course, but this is not so. By appropriate remedies, its course can not only be mitigated, but shortened; the Repertory and Materia Medica give sufficient indications; the patient should be kept in the open air as much as the weather will permit, and should not be kept on too low diet.

Ipec. is useful where there is violent dry spas-

modic cough, threatening suffocation, the face turning livid; Bell. in similar cases, where it turns red; Merc. where there is discharge of very tenacious mucus from the lungs; Led. where the cough is spasmodic, and as if the child would choke; Nux. where there is violent coughing, with vomiting of food and constipation; or Verat., where, instead of constipation, there is diarrhœa.

HYSTERICIS.

A Doctor who understands women, never tells one that she has hysterics, unless he wants to get the case off his hands. It is generally understood to be tantamount to saying, that nothing ails her, or that she is *spleeny*. Nevertheless, the sufferings are real, and so is the disease. It takes on the appearance of almost every disease to which the system is liable, and taxes the patience of the physician, as well as of the sufferer. The causes of this affection are various; overtaxing the brain, prolonged watching, irregular or improper diet, disorders of the sexual functions, and worms may be mentioned as some of them. These, of course, must be discovered and removed. In addition to the remedies recommended in the Repertory, and those indicated by accompanying symptoms in the Materia Medica, Camph. may be mentioned. Camphor with brandy and water, laid upon the pit of the stomach warm, frequently affords prompt relief. It may also be given internally. Salt and water, a teaspoonful every hour or so, benefits in many cases; it should be taken spar-

ingly, however, where looseness of the bowels would be undesirable on any account.

INFLUENZA,

If taken early, is soon cured. Put the patient to bed, cover him up well. Give Camphor solution, a teaspoonful every five or ten minutes, till free perspiration is established; other remedies, if needed, will be indicated in the Repertory; Ars. is useful, if the discharge is thin and watery, and there is great prostration; Merc. where it is thick and yellow. Nux and Hep.-sulph. may be given alternately where there is much pain over the eyes, deep, hollow cough and constipation.

ITCH.

All is not itch which itches. The itch is a vesicular eruption produced by the presence of the *acarus scabiei*, or itch mite; the insect is not found in the vesicle, but a short distance from it; a faint red line marks the course of the canal which he has burrowed, from the vesicle, to his place of residence. The eruption is found chiefly between the fingers, about the joints, and in the bends of the elbows; seldom, if ever, on the face; the itching is much more intense after getting warm in bed. Sulph. should be given internally once or twice a day, and the parts infected washed with a solution of *Ledum*, or smeared with lard. If lard alone does not answer, use lard and sulphur—as much of the flowers

of sulphur as a nickel-penny will hold, to a tea-cup full of lard ; this may be applied to the parts affected, and well rubbed in. Ars. and Merc. may also be required. If the eruption presents a pustular appearance, Sulph. and Lyc. are the remedies, the latter at night, and the former in the morning.

JAUNDICE

Is a disease readily recognized by the yellowness of the skin and the whites of the eyes ; the bowels are often constipated, the stools almost white, while the urine is red ; the perspiration stains the linen yellow ; the skin sometimes is the seat of a terrible burning itching. The wet pack is often of use. The milder forms are not attended with danger, but sometimes a high fever accompanies the disease, and the brain may become affected. Hence, care should be taken, even in the milder forms, to avoid being chilled, or committing any errors of diet ; the food should be vegetable entirely. Chin. and Merc. may be given alternately ; a few doses of Hep.-sulph. may be interposed, if these do not act promptly. Lach. is recommended for obstinate cases. Also Ars., especially where there is much itching of the skin. Bry. also sometimes relieves this. Where too much calomel has been taken, Bell. and Hep.-sulph. alternately should be given ; if too much quinine, Ars. is the remedy.

KIDNEYS. INFLAMMATION OF

In this affection there is more or less pain in the region of the kidneys—not always as severe as the inflammation would warrant one to expect—the pain shoots down towards the bladder; urination is difficult and painful, the urine being hot and scanty, sometimes bloody; fever is present with great thirst, and vomiting; also colic pains; there is, moreover, more or less numbness, extending down the limb of the side affected, to the knee. It is sometimes produced by the application of blisters; where this is the case, Camph. is the remedy; if produced by checking of perspiration, nothing is better than Camph., though Acon., Canth., Tart. and Turpentine may be considered; this latter may be used in case of painful, but almost ineffectual urging to urinate, the discharge being bloody; from one to six drops may be put upon a little sugar and dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful given every twenty or thirty minutes, according to the severity of the symptoms. Where this disease is consequent upon blows, or straining exertions, Arnica may first be given, though Turpentine will here come into play, if there is blood in the urine.

LEUCORRHEA.

A very common, but probably not a very necessary complaint; a due regard to the laws of health, which it is impossible even to glance at here, would prevent

this disease to a great extent. Undue indulgence of the appetites and passions, over exertion of mind or body, a languid, listless, frivolous life are frequent causes. Add to this, the presence of pin worms, which frequently leave the rectum for the vagina, and the want of cleanliness, and there is a catalogue of causes sufficient to account for the vast majority of the cases of this disease. No treatment can be given, further than what may be gathered from the other parts of the work. A word of caution, however, may be proper. This is a trouble, which, on many accounts, is peculiarly annoying, and women are ready to suffer anything, if there is a prospect of cure. But before delivering themselves into the hands of those who would invade the parts affected with fire and sword, and thus render incurable, what in many cases hardly needs to be cured, consider the many possible causes, and avoid them. Use, then, the remedies recommended in the Repertory and Materia Medica. Injections are of great use, and also sitz baths; neither should be warm, nor yet cold enough to chill. Of injections, there is an endless variety. Salt water will answer most purposes; tar water is often good.

LIVER. INFLAMMATION OF

The habitual use of alcoholic drinks predisposes to this affection; it is most prevalent in hot climates, and may be induced by taking cold. There is pain in the right side, with fever and vomiting; where the upper or convex surface is inflamed, the patient can-

not lie upon the right side ; the pain is increased by drawing a long breath, and there is more or less cough ; where the lower portion of the liver is affected, the patient cannot lie on the left side, and the skin is yellow. Acon., Bell., Bry., and Merc. are the principal remedies. A wet bandage around the abdomen affords relief. No animal food must be allowed ; fruits, vegetables, and farinaceous articles must constitute the diet.

LOCK-JAW, OR TETANUS.

Lock-jaw is, strictly speaking, a rigidity of the muscles of the jaws, by reason of which the mouth cannot be opened. Tetanus is the proper generic term for this disease, whether affecting the muscles of the jaws, or any other muscles of the body ; the distinctive symptom is intense rigidity of various systems of muscles. The chief causes are wounds, especially punctured wounds, and of tendinous parts, as the palm of the hand or sole of the foot. It may also be produced by general debility or prostration of the nervous system, and lastly by several remedies, prominent among which is Strychnine or Nux Vomica.

Preliminary to the medical must be the surgical or mechanical treatment. If the disease occurs in consequence of a wound, remove whatever may be in the wound ; if it has healed up, open it, as a needle or sliver may be within ; then apply a poultice to encourage suppuration. Nux is the chief remedy where the patient is conscious. Bell. or Op.

where he is not. Further medical treatment may be gathered from the other parts of the work. Dr. Isaac Colby, of Salem, Mass., gives a remarkable case treated by cold water only; it may be found in Dr. Pulte's Domestic Physician, p. 70. He poured cold, almost freezing water, on his patient from a pitcher, at the rate of a pailful every five minutes. In twenty minutes the patient began to be very cold and the spasm gave way. At the end of the half hour, he was rubbed dry with a towel, wrapped in blankets, put in bed with a great amount of covering, and allowed to remain there two or three hours, till reaction and free perspiration took place. He was then sponged all over with cold water to carry off the superfluous heat; following this, there was soreness of the muscles, and violent headache; he could not endure noise or motion for several days, and could not be raised from his bed for several weeks, but finally recovered.

LUNGS. INFLAMMATION OF

This is a frequent disease in Northern latitudes; the most frequent cause is exposure to cold winds. It generally begins with a chill; then there is pain in the chest, difficulty of breathing, fever, cough, at first dry, afterwards moist, with expectoration, which, as the disease advances, assumes a hue like rust or prune juice; this expectoration is distinctive of this disease; the patient generally lies upon his back; the skin is hot and dry, and the pulse quick. Acon. and Bry., or Bry. and Phos. will suffice for most cases;

where there is much oppression of the breathing, Tart. may be considered ; Lycopod. is a capital remedy for children. The application of cloths wrung out of cold water, affords much relief ; they must be well covered up ; some apply warm poultices of bran over the whole chest. The diet should be light at first, but care must be taken to keep up the strength ; stimulants even may be necessary in some cases.

Typhoid symptoms may sometimes supervene, but Bry., Phos. or Rhus will usually suffice ; the Repertory will indicate the remedy for particular symptoms ; here special care must be taken to spare and keep up the strength.

LYING IN.

It may chance that a woman is confined where she has neither doctor or nurse ; if it is her first experience, a few hints may be of service. We must suppose the child to be born, or the few hints would end in a volume. If the child is not breathing well, do not be in too great a hurry to cut the cord ; if it is, apply a stout silk or linen ligature, three fingers' breadth from the body ; be careful it is tightly drawn, else fatal hæmorrhage may ensue ; only one is needed. (The new fashion is not to apply any ligature at all, and it is said that children thus treated never have colic.) As soon as the child is born, some one must be detailed to make gentle pressure on the upper part of the womb ; this should be kept up till the after-birth comes away. Generally in half an hour or so after the child is born, a

pain ensues, and the after-birth is expelled. As soon as it can be reached, it should be turned several times on its axis, as this ensures a more complete and entire delivery of all the membranes. Sometimes though, the after-birth prefers to stay where it is, and the old ladies will assure you it has grown fast; that does not follow. Let your attendant dip her hand in cold water and apply it over the region of the womb; this may excite contraction; or let her introduce a finger into the vagina and make firm, but gentle pressure downwards and backwards, giving meantime Sec. every twenty or thirty minutes; the 6th answers many a time, but stronger would do no harm; these means and appliances, with patience and resolution, will answer in most cases. If it does not, you can wait in safety till you can get a doctor.

The after-birth removed, it is still well to keep the hand of an attendant over the womb for a little while, to ensure its contraction. Have a cloth wet with Arnica or Calendula applied to the parts; put another blanket or so on the bed; put a dry napkin under the patient, if it can be done without moving her too much, and let her rest; a cup of tea may be given her, or a cracker, or a bit of toast, as soon as she wants it, *provided*, she is not flowing, in which case, hot drinks are hurtful. Within two or three hours after the birth of the child, let it be applied to the breast. In twelve hours, sometimes less, the soiled sheets may be slipped from under the patient, and clean ones substituted, and be sure they are well

aired. If she does not pass water in twelve or at farthest eighteen hours, give her Hyos. every hour till she does. This being done, the next thing is to secure perfect repose; to this end, request friends to show their kindness of heart by staying away; the more quiet the patient is kept the first three days, the better; and if no company is allowed till after the ninth day, nobody will lose anything, unless it is the doctor or undertaker. As for the bowels, do not think of them, till after the third day; they ought not to move before that time; do not trouble them even then, unless they feel full; in this case, try gentle friction with the hand, moistened with a little sweet oil; if they should not move then, give an injection. The food should be light, till after the third day; if the milk is well established by that time, a little more nourishing diet may be allowed; nothing very hearty, however, till the bowels move. Women should keep their beds till the ninth day, as a general rule; smart women get up much sooner for a time or two, and often fill an early grave in consequence, or have good reason to wish they had. Flooding and convulsions are treated of elsewhere.

If you want to try Puerperal Fever, let your nurse give you three or four tablespoonfuls of castor oil, within twelve hours after the child is born. If this does not move the bowels, take some other purgative—almost anything will do; this will bring you to the top of the inclined plane; now, any little impetus, as a slight cold, or a little excitement, will push you down. If you find you are about to die,

instruct your friends to say that it was a terrible epidemic. It will be a great consolation—to some of them—perhaps.

MEASLES.

This is a very common disease, and not usually attended with much danger. It is always preceded or accompanied by symptoms of cold, as running from the nose, watery eyes, and cough. In its earlier stage, it is not always easy to tell Measles from Small Pox; the catarrhal symptoms are more marked in Measles than in Small Pox, and in this latter affection there is more back-ache than in the former; the eruption of Small Pox feels like a shot under the skin; all question is at an end, as soon as the eruption is well developed, for that of Small Pox contains matter and is depressed in the center, neither of which is the case with Measles. Acon. and Puls. are the chief remedies; Bry. answers well, if the eruption is slow in coming out, and may be necessary, alternately with Ipec., for the cough, which is often troublesome; at times a wet compress about the throat and chest relieves this cough like a charm. A few doses of Camph. are sometimes useful where the eruption seems inclined to *strike in*, followed by Ars., if the eruption looks pale. Where the head or lungs suffer, the remedies will be found in the Repertory; it may be said in brief, that Bell. and Bry. are useful for head affections; Bry. and Phos. for inflammation of the chest; Puls. for earache; Merc. for diarrhœa. This disease is apt to be followed by

various unpleasant consequences ; if Puls. fails to relieve, Sil. will do good service ; six pills of the 6th (or 30th, in sensitive cases) given once a day. The diet should be light ; drafts of air should be avoided, and sudden change of temperature ; but the patient should not be stifled, either with too much clothing, or too hot and dry an atmosphere.

MENSTRUATION.

A very important subject, but not proper for tinkering. If women will study the laws of health and *obey* them, there will be little trouble as regards this function : when they do, practicing medicine will be unprofitable business. Some general hints may be found in the Repertory ; but as the most of the troubles in this connection are chronic, a physician should be consulted.

MUMPS

Is inflammation of the gland situated each side at the angle of the jaw extending up towards the ear ; Merc. is the remedy ; relief is obtained by keeping the face wrapped up with warm flannels. Care must be taken not to catch cold, as it sometimes goes to the breasts, or the testicles. In the former case, give Bell. ; in the latter Puls.

NETTLE-RASH — HIVES.

The skin looks as if it had been whipped with nettles. In some it is occasioned by slight errors of diet, and it is hence often accompanied with head-

ache and derangement of the stomach ; Dulc. is the chief remedy ; Puls. may be given when produced by indigestion ; Bry. or Rhus, or the two alternately, when it occurs or is aggravated, in cold, damp weather. Ars. if attended with intense, burning itching, or Apis. It is not best to apply anything externally.

NEURALGIA.

The cause, character and seat of Neuralgia are so various, that any direction for its treatment in such a work as this, must be quite unsatisfactory to the patient, who generally desires a remedy ready at hand, and prompt in action.

Acon. may be given when cold has been taken, and there is tingling or numbness with the pains ; Bell. for tearing, shooting pains, coming on periodically, generally worse in the afternoon. Chin. when produced by exhausting losses, as in nursing. Nux, from cold or undue mental exertion. Ars., where the pain is burning, very violent, relieved by external heat. Apis, where produced by abuse of coffee.

If the cause can be discovered, it must of course be avoided, or removed, if possible, as derangement of the stomach, over exertion of mind, decayed teeth, exhaustion from loss of fluids. For more minute directions, consult the Repertory and Materia Medica.

PILES

Are not likely to be mistaken for anything else ; hence it is not necessary to describe them. Medical

works give a long list of causes; but some people have piles without the causes, and others the causes without piles; some writers think piles are the result of a *Hæmorrhoidal Diathesis*, which is a comforting thought, but does not tell how to cure them. Worms, no doubt, are frequently a cause; as regards the treatment, Nux taken at night and Sulph. in the morning, will relieve the majority of cases. Puls. also has been used with success, especially during pregnancy, or just after confinement. The application of cold water, or even ice, affords temporary relief; so do injections of salt water, especially where worms are the cause. Those who suffer from piles, should be moderate, at least, in the use of tobacco, as well as coffee, which is so generally proscribed. Operations are sometimes recommended, but they are not unattended with danger; they do not remove the cause which produced the piles, which cause will very likely be operative in some other quarter; sometimes it is better to

“ Bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of!”

Hamamelis has acquired some celebrity in curing this painful affection used as a cerate, a wash, or internally. It is also of use where there is much bleeding.

PLEURISY,

Or inflammation of the sac in which the lungs are situated. This is characterized by fever, pain in the

chest, generally confined to a small spot, and rather more frequently in the left side; the breathing is short, or the patient has a "catch," as he calls it, when he attempts to take a long breath, and he cannot lie upon the side affected; the cough is short and dry, and not usually attended with much expectoration.

Acon. and Bry. are the remedies; the wet bandage may also be used, as in inflammation of the lungs; diet light.

There is another disease which is generally noticed in this connection, called False Pleurisy, or in other words, no Pleurisy at all. It is Rheumatism or Neuralgia of the muscles between the ribs; there is less fever than in Pleurisy, less cough, and the pain is not increased by moderate pressure; Arn. is the remedy. See also the other remedies for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

QUINSY

Is a deep-seated inflammation of the tonsils, sufficiently well known; the tonsils are swollen, sometimes so much so as to threaten suffocation, and it is desirable to render prompt relief. Happily it is easily obtained. If the patient is able and willing to do as directed, administer the fumes of Camphor, as recommended, p. xii. If the patient is a child, the cup may be passed back and forth before his face, so that he may inhale the fumes, or spirits of Camphor may be poured upon a hot shovel or stove. This may be kept up till relief is obtained, and repeated in one,

two or three hours, as occasions may require. Merc. dulc. may be given every two hours. If any gargle is used, the Camphor gargle is as good as any.

RHEUMATISM.

Little need be said upon this disease, beyond what may be gathered from the Repertory and Materia Medica. Acon. is appropriate in the earlier stage. Apis, Bry., Merc., and Tart. perhaps will cover the majority of cases. Apis is peculiarly appropriate where there is much swelling, with more or less fever. The disease is not attended with much danger, unless it affects the heart, or some of the vital organs; where it goes to the heart, Acon. and Bry. are the remedies; at the same time, warm water applications may be made to the region of the pain, or even mustard paste.

The diet should, in this disease, be light but not reducing; meat may be eaten when it can be digested. Extreme care should be taken, when convalescing, not to take cold, as relapses are very apt to occur.

RING-WORM.

Sepia is the remedy for this disease; it is to be taken internally and externally; a few of the pellets dissolved in water will suffice for the latter. Rhus and Sulph. are also recommended.

SCALD HEAD.

Yellowish pustules form on the head of children, which break and form a thick crust, which is cup-

shaped. It is a contagious disease, very obstinate, and not the subject of domestic treatment. The hair should be cut short; the crusts may be moistened daily by the application of a linseed meal poultice, as Dr. Ellis recommends, or it may be washed with soap suds. Some recommend acetic acid, diluted with three times its weight of water—one application is said to suffice. Dr Pulte recommends Sep. as the prominent remedy at first; the other remedies may be found in the Repertory. The diet should be light.

SCARLET FEVER

Is a very common disease, and while, in its milder forms, readily yielding to treatment, or scarcely needing any, in its more violent forms, nothing is more justly alarming; cases occur, happily not often, which, from the very first symptom, bear the impress of death. If a physician is remote, the severer forms would terminate fatally before any advice could be had; and if one is to be had, after a few hours, it is highly important that these few hours should be well employed. I shall, therefore, attempt to lay down explicit directions for the treatment, hoping, that if they fail to give satisfaction in some cases, they may prove useful in others.

As regards the causes of Scarlet Fever, little is known about the matter, and that little sheds no light upon the question how these causes are to be avoided. Where this fever is prevailing epidemically, the best preventive is to keep the health of children

in as robust a state as possible, by proper exercise in the open air, and due attention to the rights of the stomach. Bell. is said by many to be a preventive, and there certainly can be no harm in giving from two to six pellets every morning (according to the age of the child) for a few mornings—then intermitting for a few days.

Scarlet Fever is divided, for convenience, into three forms: the simple, the anginose (where the throat is much involved) and the malignant; though it would be difficult for one to say, where one class ended and the other began; nor is it essential in practice to discriminate; the symptoms attending each particular case, must determine what remedies shall be given.

The precursory symptoms of Scarlet Fever are chilliness, nausea, often vomiting, fever, headache; not differing materially from those of other fevers. It is only when the eruption breaks out, that we can say: this is scarlet fever; this occurs after two or three days of precursory symptoms; it appears first on the face, upper part of the chest and arms, which present the appearance of a boiled lobster-shell; on pressure being made with the finger, the skin becomes white. With the appearance of the eruption, or soon after, the throat becomes inflamed, and the papillæ of the tongue become prominent, projecting through a whitish or yellowish coating; the fever is high, the skin burning hot. When the eruption is fully established, the other symptoms, in mild cases, generally subside; the eruption gradually

spreads over the whole surface, and about the fifth day, sometimes a little later, the skin begins to peel off; this process continues for two or three days—sometimes occurs more than once, and may last three or four weeks. In most cases, even slight ones, children complain much of the itching of the skin.

The treatment of these simple cases, is itself simple; the child should be kept comfortable, neither too warm nor too cool; the diet should be light; the whole body, at least where it itches, should be smeared with lard, bacon rind or glycerine, and if there is much soreness, a slice of pork may be tied about the throat. Bell. is the remedy; it may be given at intervals of from one to four hours, according to the severity of the attack. Acon. will probably have been given from the first appearance of fever, before its character was fully developed, after which Bell. is more appropriate. Many physicians give the two alternately. In mild cases this is all that is needed. Great care should be taken, during convalescence, to prevent taking cold, as this may be followed by the most serious consequences, even when the fever has been of the mildest form.

But now suppose the eruption comes out here and there, in patches—not so promptly and distinctly as in the simple form, sometimes not at all; but there is more sore throat; swallowing is difficult; the glands under the jaw are swollen; on examining the throat, the tonsils are found to be much swollen,

sometimes blocking up the passage, and intensely red ; this is the second form—the anginose ; the inflammation of the throat progresses, the tonsils are covered with mucus, sometimes are ulcerated ; in addition to this, there is sometimes a yellowish discharge from the nose, making the upper lip sore. In this form, the fever is high, the pulse quick ; the brain is sometimes affected, and there is great restlessness and distress ; the swelling of the tonsils makes the breathing difficult, and taking of food sometimes impossible.

In treating these cases, the same aids should be used as mentioned in speaking of the milder form. Gargle the throat with Camphor, if the child is old enough, if not, permit it to inhale the Camphor vapor. Give Merc. dulc. 2 every two hours, alternately with Bell., if there is much disturbance about the head. If the tongue has a dark and dry appearance, Bell. and Rhus should be given every half hour, or hour. If there is a tendency to stupor, and the medicines do not seem to have the desired effect, give a few pellets of Op. every hour for three or four times, then recur to the remedies previously given. If the eruption fades out, Bry., Camph., Ipec., Tart., may be considered.

If these symptoms are considerably intensified, we have malignant Scarlet Fever, but unhappily, this form cannot be described in terms quite so simple. Sometimes the disease comes on with convulsions, in which the patient dies in twenty-four hours or less—though it may be mentioned that all cases which

commence with convulsions are not thus dangerous ; sometimes the patient falls at once into a profound sleep ; at others into a collapse ; diarrhœa carries off some in a short time, while in other cases, the Scarlet Fever runs into a Typhoid. To give direction for the treatment of all these different conditions, and there are yet others, would be of course impossible. An intimate acquaintance with the *Materia Medica* will throw all the light upon the subject which can be given. Where there are convulsions, however, it may be proper to state that Ammon. Carb. 1 should be used ; have it freshly prepared if possible ; also in cases with typhoid complications.

In the low form of this, as well as other diseases, the strength must be kept up ; recourse must be had occasionally to Camph. or Op., when prostration seems to be threatened ; and wine-whey, beef-tea, and other nourishing articles of diet, must be employed.

Great care should be taken against taking cold, during convalescence, as patients are liable to many painful and even fatal disorders, the worst of which is Dropsy. Ars., Bry., Merc., Sulph., may be consulted in such cases, but the advice of a physician should be had, if possible.

SCARLET RASH

May be mistaken for Scarlet Fever, but the color of the eruption is darker, and the skin does not turn white on pressure, as in Scarlet fever ; small elevations may be felt beneath the skin, which is rougher

than in Scarlet Fever. Acon. is the remedy ; sometimes Coffea is necessary to alternate with it, where there is much restlessness and wakefulness.

SCURVY.

Not a very common disease on land, but common enough at sea. It arises from lack of vegetable food, bad air, want of exercise ; depression of spirits, if not a sufficient cause of itself, is an efficient aid of other causes. The symptoms are : swelling of the gums, which become spongy and bleed easily, offensive breath, swelling of the lower limbs, old sores break out anew, fractures of the bones, once healed, become disunited, bleeding from various organs. A change of diet is indispensable in the treatment ; fresh vegetables and vegetable acids are needed. The main remedies are Ars. and Merc.

SEA SICKNESS.

Said to be a distressing complaint by those who have tried it, but readily amenable to Homœopathic treatment. Ars., Ipec., Nux and Puls. are the chief remedies : those liable to this affection should avoid anything likely to derange the stomach, for a day or two before setting sail, and indeed at all other times.

SHINGLES

Is an eruption of vesicles, or little blisters, situated upon the trunk extending half-way round or more ;

there is a popular notion that if it extends all the way around, the patient dies; much apprehension on that ground is needless. This eruption is attended with some burning or smarting; it appears sometimes in successive crops of vesicles. Rhus or Ars. is the remedy.

SMALL POX

Is easier prevented than cured, though most cases yield readily to appropriate treatment. How long vaccination furnishes immunity against this disease is unknown, therefore it is well to be vaccinated now and then, especially after being exposed.

The precursory symptoms, which occur fourteen days after exposure—sometimes sooner—are chilliness, lassitude, severe pain in the back, with aching of the limbs, and general soreness. This state of things continues two or three days, not equally marked, however, in all cases; then the fever sets in, with violent headache and sometimes delirium; great prostration, increased pain in the back; vomiting may be present, or diarrhoea, but are not always. Soon after the fever, the eruption makes its appearance; little red elevations; at first on the forehead and face; then on the neck and arms, and so on, till it extends over the whole body, which process generally lasts about three or four days.

This being done, we enter upon the second stage. The little red elevations become, in the course of a day or two, vesicles, containing a little watery fluid, which, in the course of two or three days more,

becomes pustules, *i. e.* : containing matter ; they are roundish, flattened at the top with a pit in the center. About the eighth or ninth day (and this is the third stage) the pustules burst and begin to dry up, first on the face, then on the chest and arms, and so down. Where the pocks do not run together, the fever generally abates before this time, but where they run together, it does not always. If it does, it returns on the eleventh day. This is called the secondary fever ; where it is attended with much restlessness at night, it is a dangerous symptom. On the fourteenth or fifteenth day the crusts begin to fall from the face.

During the febrile stage, Acon. is the remedy ; but Bell. will be needed if delirium be present, as it often is ; in the second stage, while the pocks are developing, Tart. will be all that is needed in most cases. Indeed, if the fever be gone, and there are no unpleasant symptoms present, medicine is not indispensable. In the last stage, if there is much secondary fever, with restlessness at night, Merc. will be requisite. This is also the remedy for diarrhœa.

SORE THROAT.

For simple redness of the back part of the throat, Bell. will generally suffice, especially if there is much dryness of the throat, swelling of the glands, difficulty of swallowing, heat and pain in the head, with cold hands and feet. If this does not afford prompt relief, give Merc. alternately with it, or

Merc. Dulc. See also Diphtheria, Quinsy, and Scarlet Fever.

ST. VITUS' DANCE

Is an unpleasant nervous affection, though not dangerous; it attacks children mostly, and girls in preference, between ten and fifteen years of age. Irregular movements of the muscles are the chief characteristic; the patient loses control, to a certain extent, of the muscles, which is painfully apparent when he attempts to move them; thus, in bringing the spoon to the mouth, the hand trembles, and the child has much trouble to find his mouth; so in walking or other movements; consciousness is always present. In severe cases, the intellect is generally dulled, and the child's manner is almost idiotic. In one case, at least, which I have seen, there were severe pains in the bowels, occurring at intervals during the night; very marked imbecility was present. Merc. 3 cured it promptly in a few days. I am inclined to think it is sometimes produced by worms. Besides the remedies elsewhere noted, the child should be put upon an invigorating regimen; any derangement of the stomach and bowels should be removed; nourishing food should then be given; thorough friction of the skin, with cold sponge bathing, out-door exercise, if the child can bear it—if not, exposure to sun light; in fine, everything which tends to invigorate the system. Of course all known or even supposed causes should be removed.

SUN STROKE.

See Brain, Inflammation of, p. 24.

THRUSH

Is characterized by a deposit upon a child's mouth, which looks as if bits of curd were lying here and there. It is noticed in children of delicate health most frequently; the bowels will be found relaxed, and the passages green, and very sour, sometimes making the parts about the anus sore. It indicates insufficient nutrition; in the first place, therefore, this must be regulated; some hints for which may be found under the head of Atrophy, p. 20. The local affection is of no great moment; the mouth, however, should be wiped out every time after nursing or feeding. A solution of borax is sometimes of use. Merc. is the main remedy. Cham. may also be useful.

URINATION.

For full particulars regarding the treatment of disorders of this function, reference must be made to the Repertory; a few general hints only can be given here. Especial attention should be given to the manner in which this function is discharged, as regards frequency, quantity, and color of the urine, as well as the appearance of the sediment, as much light will thus be obtained in the treatment of many,

if not all, diseases. One remedy, not mentioned in the Repertory, may here be noticed, that is Turpentine. Where there is frequent, painful, urgent desire to urinate, while but little is passed at a time and that often, with a most agonizing effort, the urine being, sometimes, more or less bloody, Turpentine is a prompt and precious remedy.

The manner of preparing and giving it has been previously detailed. See page 67.

Where urination is painful, attended with great urging and effort, or where it is scanty or burning, Canth. is the remedy; if suppressed, Hyos.; if too copious, Lyc. or Merc.; if red, Bell., Merc. or Nux.; if yellow, Cham. or Chin.; if bloody, Canth., Ipec., or Tart.

VOMITING

Is of much or little significance, according to its cause, the quality of the matter vomited, and the accompanying symptoms. Vomiting of food, where the stomach has been overloaded, affords relief; and if it ceases, when the stomach has been relieved, nothing more is required than rest; if, on the contrary, it continues, Ipec. may be given, or Ars. if there is much thirst or prostration, or Verat. if with these there is colic and diarrhœa. For vomiting of bile, Cham., Chin., Ipec., Merc., Phos., Tart. may be given; of mucus, Ars., Canth., Merc., Phos. In vomiting of pregnant women, Ars., Ipec., Nux, Puls. or Sep.

WHITLOW, OR FELON.

Pain, heat and throbbing are the tokens of this affection, which is usually noticed at the end of one of the fingers. Put nitric acid (or aqua-fortis) on the painful part, let it lie there as long as it can be borne, then wash it off with water; apply again in a few hours. Silic. is recommended, also Merc. and Hep.-sulph., but the acid generally suffices. The trouble is, there is not always time to wait. The matter, lying between the bone and the unyielding membrane which invests it, travels up the finger into the hand, and so onward, and there is danger of losing the finger or even the hand; therefore, have it opened early; then apply a poultice, and take Silic. if you must take something, if the acid does not check it.

WORMS.

He who could tell Domestic Physicians—or any other in fact—just how to know when and where worms are present, and how to make them absent, would be a public benefactor, and deserve to have his name written with Jenner's, the discoverer of vaccination. I do not think such a man exists; if he does, he keeps his knowledge to himself. The subject is involved in great perplexity. Some doctors will say that there are no worms; they might as well say, there are no doctors; others will tell you, that they do no harm; this they cannot prove. It is no

doubt well to get rid of them. The question is, how to do it? for troublesome as they confessedly are, they are not so bad as the thousand and one nostrums, which are sold as "Dead Shots," and which quite as often prove dead shots to the landlords as to the tenants. Beyond what can be gathered from the other parts of the work, I can only say, if your children are suspected of worms (and the suspicion is reasonable regarding every child of Adam), do not feed them entirely on farinaceous food, but give them meat; not pork, or anything cooked with lard, as pies, fried cakes, etc., but beef, mutton, chicken, etc., cooked any way but fried; a proper quantity of pepper and salt will do no harm, nor vinegar; regular meals, light suppers. Give them plenty of out-door exercise, but do not crowd them in their studies. Live children, who are not over-smart, are better than dead prodigies. This caution may not seem called for, but the truth is, that worms are fond of precocious children.

A C C I D E N T S.

1. BURNS.

Where the burn or scald is very extensive, open the blisters and cover the parts burned, with cloths, wet with a solution of the tincture of *Urtica urens*, one part to twenty of water. This is not always at hand; Castile soap is more generally accessible; work it up into a lather, and spread it upon cloths; soft soap answers a very good purpose, or butter even; with any of these use cloth enough, or cotton batting, to exclude the air from the wound.

Where steam has been inhaled, a solution of Castile soap in alcohol is the best remedy; two or three drops may be put into a tea-cup of water, of which a teaspoonful may be given every ten or fifteen minutes.

A slight burn, as on the finger, is most readily cured by holding it near the fire, or in some warm water. It requires a little fortitude, though the heat need not be sufficient to give much pain. In a few minutes the cure is complete.

2. DROWNING.

It is uncertain how long a person may remain under water and yet be revived; a case is on record where life was restored after forty-five minutes' sub-

inersion, so the story goes. I do not vouch for it. Nevertheless, trying to restore life, even after this period, is to be recommended ; it will do no harm in any case, and if the effort succeeds, the labor will be well rewarded.

As soon as a person is taken from the water, lay him on his face, his forehead resting on one of his arms ; his feet a little higher than his head ; throw some dry clothing over him, but do not stop to remove the wet ; then let an assistant stand at each side, with a hand on the hip and shoulder, and roll him from side to side alternately, about three times a minute ; continue this perseveringly for half an hour at least—in one case it was eight hours before respiration was fully established. When respiration is fully re-established, take the patient to his residence, remove his wet clothes, and keep up the warmth by artificial means, if necessary. His food at first should be simple. When reaction ensues, there is sometimes headache or fever ; Acon. will generally suffice.

3. FREEZING.

When a person is frozen so as to become insensible, bring him into a cold room, remove his clothing ; the indication now is to have the temperature restored to the inner parts first, and to this end, cover the patient with snow, all but his mouth and nostrils, or put him into a cold bath, and keep him there, till reaction commences ; then put him in a cold room.

Where a part is frozen, as a hand or foot, the

treatment must be conducted on the same principle, to keep the external heat from the outer parts, till the inner are thawed. In either of these cases, the heat of a stove or fire must be avoided for some time after recovery.

4. POISON.

Only a few hints can be given on this subject. Camphor or *Coffea* will antidote most vegetable poisons, but it is always better to empty the stomach if possible; large draughts of warm water may be given for this purpose, or the throat may be tickled with a feather or a finger thrust down. If Opium or Laudanum be the poison taken, in addition to producing vomiting, which must be done early to be of any use, the patient must take strong coffee, and be walked up and down, till the drowsiness wears off.

If mineral poisons are taken, give the white of an egg; if mineral acids, as nitric, muriatic, or sulphuric, give magnesia or chalk, mixed with water. The ends of matches are swallowed sometimes by children, for the sake of passing away time, and it is pretty sure to do it, unless properly and promptly attended to; do not give oil or anything greasy, for this dissolves the Phosphorus and makes it more injurious; but magnesia or soda, or even the lime off the wall, with abundance of water. Corrosive Sublimate, which is used to poison bugs, is sometimes left in the reach of children; whites of eggs is the proper antidote; for potash or any strong alkali, give milk

or sweet oil. For Arsenic, give milk, whites of eggs, iron rust.

5. WOUNDS.

Contused wounds need Arnica in solution. Lacerated wounds, Calendula. Punctured wounds, Ledum. One part to twenty of water is the proper proportion for all these. Where there is much bleeding, keep the part elevated, unless where, as in case of wounds of the head, direct pressure can be made against a bone, when a compress must be firmly applied. If the wound is in the hand, for instance, hold the hand up, and if the bleeding is very profuse, put a pad, as a pair of stockings, in the bend of the elbow, bring the forearm up toward the arm, and confine it there, or put a larger pad in the arm pit, press it well up, and confine the arm close to the side, which will check the flow of blood in a measure. Where the blood spurts out in jerks, an artery has been wounded, and a surgeon should be had if possible.

When bitten by a poisonous snake, drink plenty of whisky, but stop when you get well, for the whisky is the product of a worm worse than the snake. For the sting of insects, Led. is the remedy, or spirits of hartshorn, diluted.

When bitten by a dog, keep your temper—all dogs who bite are not mad; all mad dogs who bite do not give Hydrophobia; do not cut out the part bitten and fill the wound with caustic, as a surgeon did once on himself, which makes it more remarkable,

and then found that the dog was not mad after all. He had a sore leg for four months, but declared he would do it again, under similar circumstances; so little do we learn from experience!

If the dog is not mad, it is not necessary to cut out the part bitten; if he is mad, it is of no use—the poison is taken up too quickly. Bell., Lach., Hyos., Canth., are the remedies where the symptoms appear. The two first mentioned, alternately given, have cured cases of this disease.

EXTERNAL REMEDIES.

Experience teaches that some remedies may be used with advantage externally. Thus, where the disease is local, as in a bruise or burn, we may bring our remedy in close contact with the disease to be cured, by its external application. In this case, it is usual to employ the remedy, either of its full strength, or but slightly diluted, while advantage is often gained by using the same remedy internally, in an attenuated form. Some of the most important of these remedies are as follows :

ARNICA TINCTURE, which should be considerably diluted (1 to 20), as it increases the swelling where it is used too strong. This is a sovereign remedy in bruises or contused wounds, and should be applied as quickly as possible after the injury is received. It is also serviceable in the form of adhesive plasters, strengthening plasters, and corn plasters. Where there are tumors, or swelling of any kind under the skin, which produce much pain by extending the skin, Arnica is of great benefit. In such case, the Arnicated oil would be the proper form.

CALENDULA is to be preferred to Arnica, where the skin is cut or torn. The tincture may be used diluted, one part to twenty. The wound may be well washed with this solution, and the bandages about the wound may be kept wet with it. Calendula is also used, combined with Glycerine, for chap-

ped or blistered hands, and chapped lips. A very neat preparation of this kind is sold under the name of Calendula Jelly. The Calendula Adhesive Plaster or "Court" Plaster, is superseding the Arnica Plaster for dressing cuts, scratches and slight abrasion of the cuticle; also in minor surgical operations.

RTTA is preferable where the ligaments or tendons are strained: for this purpose,

RHUS, also, is recommended, but it should be used with care, since some persons are so easily poisoned by it, that the remedy might be worse than the disease.

ASPARAGUS is a desirable remedy for the pain in joints which have been dislocated. The tincture may be used, or the parts injured may be bathed in water in which the *Asparagus* has been boiled. In strains or sprains it may contend for the palm with *Rhus* or *Ruta*.

SYMPHYTUM is to be employed where bones are broken. It relieves the pain and is said to facilitate reunion. I have known it relieve pain in bones broken years before.

For burns, URTICA URENS has acquired an excellent reputation. It may be used in a reduced form, with water, or as a cerate. *Cantharis* is also recommended for the same purpose.

LYCOPERSICUM is a capital remedy for carbuncles, boils, or any sore containing matter. It is better known as the Tomato. When the fresh Tomato can be procured, it may be laid upon the sore and secured

by a light bandage. Where the fresh fruit cannot be obtained, the tincture answers very well, or the cerate. It is prepared in a suitable form for a poultice, which is highly recommended, by our best physicians, for all suppurating (or festering) sores, and has been used with great advantage in the treatment of broken breasts.

HAMAMELIS is the remedy for diseases where the veins are implicated, as in milk leg or white swelling, as it is sometimes called. In piles it has proved itself very efficacious in form of a cerate. In Hæmorrhages it has also been highly recommended. The tincture may be used undiluted.

PART II.

REPERTORY:

*Or, a List of some of the most Important Symptoms
of Diseases, with their Appropriate Remedies.*

ABDOMEN, BURNING IN THE.—Acon. Apis, Ars.
Camph. Canth. Lyc. Merc. Phos. Sulph.

CONTACT, SENSITIVE TO.—Acon. Apis, Bell.
Canth. Cham. Hyos. Merc. Nux, Puls. Sulph.
Tart.

DISTENSION OF THE.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars.
Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham. Chin. Coff. Coloc.
Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Verat. Tart.

HARDNESS OF THE.—Calc. Cham. Puls.

PAINS, AS FROM A BRUISE.—Arn. Apis, Cham.
Coloc. Nux.

CONSTRICTIVE.—Bell. Coloc. Sulph.

CUTTING.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Calc. Camph.
Canth. Chin. Coloc. Ipec. Lyc. Merc.
Nux, Puls. Rhus, Tart. Verat.

GRIPING.—Arn. Bell. Calc. Coloc. Ipec.
Nux, Puls.

ABDOMEN, PAINS, PINCHING.—Bell. Camph. Chin. Cin. Ipec. Hyos. Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Tart.

SHOOTING.—Arn. Bry. Rhus.

SPASMODIC.—Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Camph.

Cham. Coff. Lyc. Nux, Pod. Puls. Sulph.

RUMBLING IN.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry.

Calc. Canth. Chin. Coloc. Glon. Hyos.

Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Pod. Puls. Rhus,

Sulph. Tart. Verat.

LOUD.—Bry. Calc. Lyc. Nux, Puls.

Verat.

PAINFUL.—Phos. Puls.

SORENESS OF THE.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Bry.

Canth. Cham. Hyos. Merc. Nux, Puls.

Sulph.

WEIGHT IN THE.—Chin. Lyc. Merc. Nux.

ABSCCESS, ACUTE INFLAMED.—Ars. Bell. Merc.

Phos. Puls. Sulph.

See External Remedies. Lycopersicum.

CHRONIC.—Calc. Merc. Phos. Sulph.

See Tumors.

AFTER-PAINS.—Bell. Calc. Cham. Coff. Nux, Puls.

AGUE.—*See Intermittent Fever.*

ANGER, (SUFFERINGS FROM).—Acon. Bell. Bry.

Cham. Nux.

ANÆMIA, OR BLOODLESS STATE.—Chin. Merc.

Phos.

ANXIETY.—Acon. Arn. Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry.
Calc. Cham. Glon. Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux,
Op. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Tart. Verat.

APHTHÆ.—See MOUTH.

APOPLEXY.—Acon. Arn. Bell. Hyos. Merc. Nux,
Op. Puls.

APPETITE, GLUTTONOUS.—Calc. Chin. Cin. Coloc.
Lyc. Merc. Pod. Verat.

LOSS OF.—Apis, Ars. Bry. Calc. Chin. Ipec.
Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

ARMS, CRAMPS IN THE.—Arn. Calc. Lyc. Sulph.
PAINS, RHEUMATIC.—Apis, Bry. Merc. Nux,
Tart.

RIGIDITY OF THE.—Lyc. Nux, Rhus.

SWELLING OF THE.—Bell. Bry. Rhus, Sulph.

TREMBLING OF THE.—Glon. Hyos. Op. Phos.
Verat.

ASTHMA.—Acon. Ars. Cham. Ipec. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Tart.

ATROPHY OF CHILDREN. (WASTING AWAY).
Ars. Bell. Calc. Chin. Merc. Nux, Phos.
Sulph.

BACK, PAINS AS FROM A BRUISE IN.—Acon. Arn.
Ars. Bry. Cham. Chin. Cin. Merc. Nux, Puls.
Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

BURNING.—Acon. Arn. Bry. Lyc. Merc.
Nux, Phos. Rhus, Tart.

RIGIDITY OF THE.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Lyc. Nux,
Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

BILIOUS FEVER.—Acon. Bry. Cham. Chin.
Ipec. Nux, Pod. Puls. Tart.

BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE.—Acon. Apis, Camph. Canth. Merc.

BLEEDING.—See HÆMORRHAGE, *also from the particular organs.*

BLINDNESS, MOMENTARY.—Acon. Bell. Calc. Camph. Hyos. Merc. Phos. Puls. Verat.

BLISTERS, (VESICLES).—Ars. Bell. Bry. Merc. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

BLOOD, CONGESTION OF.—See CONGESTION.

PLETHORA (FULLNESS OF).—Acon. Apis, Arn. Bell. Bry. Chin. Nux. Phos.

SPITTING OF.—Acon. Arn. Bell. Bry. Chin. Ipec. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

BOILS.—Arn. Ars. Lyc. Phos. Puls. Sulph.

See External Remedies. Lycopersicum.

BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF THE.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry. Canth. Cham. Chin. Merc. Nux, Puls.

BRAIN, INFLAMMATION OF.—Acon. Apis. Bell. Bry. Glon. Merc. Phos.

BREASTS, (FEMALE) INFLAMMATION OF THE.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Merc. Phos.

SUPPURATION.—Ars. Merc. Phos.

BREATH, OFFENSIVE.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Cham. Chin. Glon. Merc. Nux, Pod. Puls. Sulph.

BREATHING, ANXIOUS.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Ipec. Op. Phos. Rhus.

* OPPRESSED.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham. Chin. Cin. Coff, Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

BREATHING, QUICK (SHORT).—Acon. Apis, Arn.
Ars. Bell. Bry. Chin. Cin. Lyc. Merc. Nux,
Op. Phos. Puls. Tart.

RATTLING.—Cham. Chin. Cin. Hyos. Ipec. Op.
Phos. Sulph.

SIGHING.—Bry. Calc. Chin. Ipec. Op. Phos. Pod.
SLOW.—Arn. Bell. Op.

SUFFOCATIVE FITS.—Acon. Ars. Cham. Chin.
Ipec. Nux, Op. Phos. Pod. Puls. Sulph.
Verat.

WHEEZING.—See ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS.—Acon. Bry. Merc. Phos.

CHRONIC.—Ars. Calc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph.

CARBUNCLE.—Arn. Ars. Bell. Nux.

See External Remedies. Lycopersicum.

CATARRH.—See COLD IN HEAD AND NOSE.

CHAPS, ON THE SKIN.—Calc. Merc. Puls. Sulph.
Tart.

CHEST, BURNING IN THE.—Apis, Ars. Bry. Canth.
Merc. Sulph. Tart.

CONSTRICTION OR TIGHTNESS IN THE—Acon. Apis,
Ars. Calc. Chin. Glon. Ipec. Phos. Puls.
Rhus. Sulph. Verat.

FULLNESS IN THE.—Acon. Apis, Calc. Glon.
Phos. Sulph.

OPPRESSION OF THE—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell.
Bry. Cham. Chin. Hyos. Ipec. Nux, Phos.
Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

PAINS, STITCHING AND SHOOTING.—Acon. Apis,
Arn. Bry. Calc. Cham. Chin. Phos. Puls.
Rhus, Sulph.

CHICKEN POX.—Acon. Puls. Rhus.

CHILBLAINS.—Ars. Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus,
Sulph.

CHOLERA, ASIATIC.—Ars. Camph. Ipec. Verat.
Sulph.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Acon. Ars. Camph. Coff.
Ipec. Nux, Phos. Tart. Verat.

CHOLERINE (DIARRHŒA PRECEDING CHOLERA).—
Ars. Ipec. Merc. Phos. Sulph. Verat.

COFFEE (SUFFERING FROM).—Apis, Cham. Nux.

COLD OR CHILL, SUFFERING FROM A.—Acon. Ars.
Bell. Bry. Camph. Cham. Ipec. Merc. Nux,
Phos. Puls. Rhus. Sulph. Tart.

COLD IN THE HEAD.—Acon. Ars. Bry. Camph.
Chin. Ipec. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls.
Sulph. Tart.

DRY.—Bry. Chin. Lyc. Nux, Phos. Puls.

DRY AND FLUENT, ALTERNATELY.—Nux, Phos.

FLUENT.—Ars. Chin. Cin. Lyc. Merc. Puls.
Sulph. Tart.

SECRETION ACRID.—Ars. Lyc. Merc. Nux.

BURNING.—Ars. Sulph.

OFFENSIVE.—Lyc. Merc. Puls.

THICK.—Cin. Phos.

WATERY.—Ars. Chin. Coff. Merc. Nux.

COLD IN THE HEAD, WITH SNEEZING.—Apis,
Ars. Camph. Chin. Merc. Sulph.

COLDNESS, EXTERNAL.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bry.
Camph. Chin. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus,
Tart. Verat.

INTERNAL.—Ars. Calc. Phos. Puls. Sulph. Tart.

COLDNESS. SHIVERING, WITH—Acon. Arn. Ars.
Bry. Camph. Cham. Chin. Ipec. Merc. Nux,
Verat.

THIRST, WITH—Acon. Bry. Calc. Cham. Verat.

THIRST, WITHOUT—Ars. Chin. Puls. Sulph.

COLIC (IN GENERAL).—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell.
Camph. Cham. Coff. Coloc. Glon. Ipec.
Lyc. Merc. Nux, Pod. Puls. Sulph. Tart.
Verat.

CHILL OR COLD FROM A—Acon. Camph. Cham.
Merc. Nux, Tart.

FLATULENT.—Acon. Arn. Camph. Cham. Chin.
Lyc. Nux, Puls. Verat.

GASTRIC DERANGEMENT. FROM—Cham. Coloc.
Ipec. Merc. Nux, Puls. Tart.

HYSTERICAL.—Bell. Camph. Coff. Nux, Puls.

MENSTRUAL.—Bell. Cham. Coff. Nux, Puls.

SPASMODIC.—Bell. Camph. Cham. Coloc. Ipec.
Nux, Sulph.

CONCUSSION. EFFECTS OF A—Acon. Arn. Bell.
Bry. Rhus.

CONGESTION, IN THE ABDOMEN—Acon. Apis, Arn.
Ars. Merc. Nux, Puls. Sulph. Tart.

BRAIN.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Bell. Bry. Chin.
Coff. Glon. Nux, Op. Tart.

CHEST.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Bell. Bry. Chin.
Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph. Tart.

HEART.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Bell. Op. Puls.
Sulph. Tart.

CONSTIPATION.—Bry. Calc. Lyc. Merc. Nux,
Op. Pod. Sulph. Verat.

CONVULSIONS.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Bry. Camph.
Cham. Coff. Ipec. Nux, Tart. Verat.

CONVULSIONS, HYSTERICAL.—Bell. Bry. Camph.
Nux.

COUGH. BARKING.—Bell. Phos.

DRY—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham.
Coff. Hyos. Ipec. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls.
Sulph. Tart. Verat.

FATIGUING—Ars. Ipec. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos.

HACKING—Arn. Ars. Bell. Calc. Canth. Coff.
Lyc. Merc. Phos. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

HOLLOW—Bell. Phos. Verat.

INSPIRATION, AT EVERY—Sulph.

LOOSE—Phos. Sulph. Tart.

RACKING—Ipec. Merc. Nux.

SHORT—Acon. Ars. Bell. Canth. Lyc. Merc.
Rhus. Sulph. Tart.

SPASMODIC—Bell. Bry. Coff. Coloc. Hyos. Ipec.
Merc. Nux. Sulph.

SUFFOCATING—Apis. Bry. Chin. Ipec.

VIOLENT—Acon. Apis. Ars. Bell. Bry. Chin.
Cin. Ipec. Merc. Phos. Puls.

CHOKING, WITH—Apis. Ars.

COLD IN THE HEAD, WITH—Ars. Bell. Ipec.
Merc. Nux, Sulph.

CRYING, WITH—Arn.

HEADACHE, WITH—Bell. Bry. Nux, Phos. Sulph.

HOARSENESS, WITH—Acon. Bell. Calc. Cham.
Cin. Lyc. Merc. Phos. Sulph.

LYING DOWN, FROM—Hyos. Phos. Puls.

MEAL, AFTER A—Bry. Nux, Sulph.

COUGH. NIGHT, WORSE AT—Acon. Arn. Apis, Ars.
Bell. Calc. Cham. Chin. Hyos. Ipec. Lyc.
Merc. Nux, Puls. Sulph. Verat.

MOVEMENT FROM—Bell. Nux.

WITH PAINS IN CHEST.—Acon. Bry. Merc.
Phos. Puls. Sulph.

RAWNESS IN CHEST. WITH—Ars. Calc. Lyc.
Phos. Puls. Sulph.

SORE THROAT. WITH—Acon. Merc. Phos.

TICKLING IN THE CHEST WITH—Apis, Phos.
Verat.

IN THE LARYNX.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Calc. Cham.
Chin. Cin. Coloc. Hyos. Ipec. Lyc. Nux,
Phos. Sulph. Tart.

VOMITING, WITH—Arn. Bry. Cin. Hyos. Ipec.
Nux. Puls. Rhus, Tart. Verat.

EXPECTORATION (WITH)

BITTER.—Cham. Puls.

BLOODY.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
Canth. Chin. Ipec. Lyc. Merc. Phos.
Puls. Tart.

DIFFICULT.—Ars. Canth.

FETID.—Ars. Calc.

FROTHY.—Acon. Ars.

MUCOUS.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
Canth. Chin. Cin. Coloc. Lyc. Merc.
Phos. Puls. Sulph.

PURULENT.—Lyc. Phos. Puls. Sulph.

SALTISH.—Ars. Calc. Coloc. Lyc. Phos.
Puls.

SWEETISH.—Calc. Sulph.

COUGH. EXPECTORATION (WITH) THICK. — Acon.
Bell. Calc. Lyc. Phos. Puls.

YELLOW.—Calc. Puls. Sulph.

CRAMPS.—Bell. Bry. Camph. Cham. Ipec. Merc.
Phos. Tart. Verat.

CROUP.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Bry. Ipec. Phos.

DEAFNESS (IN GENERAL).—Bell. Glon. Calc.
Phos. Puls. Sulph.

CATARRHAL.—Ars Bell. Calc. Merc. Puls.

MEASLES FROM—Puls.

SCARLATINA FROM—Bell. Merc.

SMALL POX, FROM—Merc. Puls. Sulph.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Ars. Bell. Coff. Hyos.
Nux, Op. Tart.

DENGUE—See Dr. Holcombe's remarks, p. 42.

DIARRHŒA, CHILL OR COLD, FROM A—Acon. Ars.

Bry. Camph. Canth. Cham. Ipec. Merc. Tart.

CHRONIC.—Ars. Calc. Merc. Phos. Sulph.

COLIC, WITH—Acon. Ars. Bry. Canth. Cham.

Coloc. Ipec. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Puls. Sulph.

Tart. Verat.

FRUIT. FROM EATING—Chin. Verat.

EATING OR DRINKING. AFTER—Chin. Pod.

GASTRIC DERANGEMENT FROM—Ipec. Nux, Puls.

PREGNANT WOMEN IN—Hyos. Lyc. Phos. Sulph.

PAINLESS—Chin. Hyos. Sulph.

STRAINING WITH—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Canth.

Merc. Nux, Rhus, Sulph.

VIOLENT.—Ars. Verat.

VOMITING, WITH—Apis, Ars. Ipec. Phos. Tart.

Verat.

DIARRHŒA, WITH EVACUATIONS.

ACRID (Corrosive) — Ars. Cham. Merc.
Nux, Puls. Sulph.

BLOODY.—Apis, Ars. Canth. Chin. Coloc.
Ipec. Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Tart. Verat.

BURNING.—Ars. Cham. Phos. Pod. Sulph.

FREQUENT.—Acon. Ars. Bry. Coloc. Hyos.
Nux, Pod. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart.
Verat.

FROTHY.—Calc. Canth. Coloc. Merc. Op.
Pod. Rhus, Sulph.

INVOLUNTARY.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Calc.
Chin. Hyos. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Tart. Verat.

MUCOUS.—Arn. Ars. Bell. Canth. Cham.
Coloc. Hyos. Ipec. Merc. Nux, Phos.
Pod. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

OFFENSIVE.—Apis, Ars. Calc. Cham. Chin.
Lyc. Nux, Op. Pod. Rhus, Sulph.

PAPPY.—Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell. Coloc. Hyos.
Lyc. Merc. Op. Phos. Sulph.

SCANTY.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Lyc. Merc.
Nux.

SOUR.—Calc. Cham. Merc.

SUDDEN.—Bry. Rhus, Verat.

TENACIOUS.—Ars. Coloc. Merc. Nux.

UNDIGESTED. — Arn. Ars. Bry. Calc.
Cham. Chin. Coloc. Merc. Pod. Phos.
Sulph.

DIARRHŒA, WITH EVACUATIONS.

WATERY.—Acon. Ars. Canth. Cham. Chin.
Coloc. Hyos. Nux, Op. Pod. Puls. Rhus,
Tart. Verat.

BLACK.—Ars. Chin. Nux, Op. Phos.

BROWN.—Arn. Bry. Canth. Merc. Tart.
Verat.

GREEN.—Apis, Ars. Bell. Cham. Ipec.
Merc. Phos. Pod. Puls. Sulph. Verat.

ORANGE-COLOR.—Apis.

WHITE.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Bell. Calc.
Canth. Cham. Chin. Merc. Pod. Rhus.
Sulph.

YELLOW.—Apis, Ars. Bell. Canth. Chin.
Ipec. Merc. Pod. Rhus, Tart.

BODY, WITH FALLING OF—Canth. Merc. Pod.
Sulph.

DENTITION (DURING).—Calc. Cham. Pod.

DEBILITATING.—Apis, Ars. Bry. Chin. Phos.
Verat.

NIGHT AT—Cham. Chin. Merc.

RUMBLING WITH—Apis, Arn.

THIRST WITH—Apis, Ars.

DROPSY.—Apis. Ars. Chin. Merc. Rhus, Sulph.

DYSENTERY.—Acon. Ars. Bry. Canth. Coloc.
Ipec. Merc. Nux, Op. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

Compare with Diarrhœa.

DYSPEPSIA.—Bry. Calc. Chin. Merc. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Sulph.

EARACHE.—Acon. Bell. Camph. Cham. Merc.
Puls. Sulph.

- EARS, DISCHARGE FROM—Calc. Merc. Puls. Sulph.
 EXCORIATION IN—Merc.
 HUMMING IN—Acon. Arn. Bell. Bry. Calc. Nux,
 Sulph.
 INFLAMMATION IN—Acon. Bell. Cham. Merc.
 Nux, Puls.
 PAINS, SHOOTING IN—Bell. Cham. Merc. Nux,
 Phos. Puls. Sulph.
 TEARING.—Bell. Cham. Chin. Merc. Nux,
 Phos. Puls. Sulph.
 SENSITIVE TO NOISES.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Lyc.
 Sulph.
 SWELLING.—Merc. Puls. Rhus.
 EPILEPSY.—Ars. Bell. Calc. Nux, Sulph.
 ERUCTATIONS.—BITTER.—Apis. Ars. Bell. Bry.
 Chin. Coloc. Hyos. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls.
 Sulph. Verat.
 BURNING.—Bell. Bry. Lyc. Rhus.
 EMPTY-TASTELESS.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bry.
 Camph. Canth. Chin. Cin. Cham. Coloc.
 Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Phos. Rhus. Sulph. Tart.
 Verat.
 FOOD, WITH TASTE OF—Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin.
 Cin. Coff. Lyc. Phos. Puls. Rhus.
 PUTRID.—Arn. Bell. Puls. Merc. Sulph. Tart.
 SOUR.—Bell. Bry. Cham. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos.
 Pod. Puls. Sulph. Verat.
 ERUPTIONS, BURNING.—Ars. Bry. Canth. Merc.
 Rhus, Sulph.
 DRY.—Merc. Phos. Verat.
 HUMID.—Rhus, Sulph.

- ERUPTIONS, ITCHING.—Bry. Canth. Lyc. Merc.
Op. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.
- MILIARY.—Acon. Ars. Bry. Ipec. Merc. Rhus,
Sulph. Tart.
- PUSTULAR.—Canth. Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Phos.
Rhus, Sulph. Tart.
- VESICULAR.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Canth. Merc.
Rhus, Sulph. Tart.
- ERYSIPELAS.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Bell. Bry.
Camph. Canth. Merc. Phos. Rhus, Sulph.
- EXCORIATIONS OF THE SKIN.—Calc. Cham.
Chin. Sulph.

See External Remedies.

- EYES, BURNING IN THE—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars.
Bell. Bry. Calc. Canth. Coloc. Lyc. Merc.
Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.
- DRYNESS IN THE—Bell. Puls. Sulph.
- LOOK, STARING.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Camph.
Canth. Nux.
- FIXED LOOK.—Hyos. Nux, Op.
- INTOLERANCE OF LIGHT.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Calc.
Camph. Chin. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Rhus,
Sulph.
- ITCHING IN THE—Apis, Ars. Calc. Canth. Cin.
Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph.
- PUPILS OF, DILATED.—Acon. Bell. Chin. Cin.
Merc.
- CONTRACTED.—Ars. Camph. Op.
- INSENSIBLE.—Chin. Op. Sulph.

EYES. SAND IN, AS IF—Bell. Bry. Calc. Hyos.
Merc. Phos. Puls.

SPOTS OR OTHER OBJECTS BEFORE THE—Acon.
Ars. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls.

BLUE RINGS AROUND—Ars. Chin. Ipec. Lyc.
Phos. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

EYES, PROTRUDED.—Bell. Canth. Glon. Hyos. Nux,
Verat.

PAINS, PRESSIVE IN.—Acon. Calc. Canth. Chin.
Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

SHOOTING.—Apis, Puls.

SMARTING.—Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph.

REDNESS OF THE—Acon. Ars. Bell. Calc.
Camph. Chin. Glon. Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux,
Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart.

SPARKLING.—Bell. Camph. Canth. Hyos. Nux,
Op.

WEAK (OR DIMSIGHTEDNESS).—Ars. Bell. Calc.
Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Phos. Puls. Sulph.

WATERY.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry.
Calc. Camph. Canth. Chin. Lyc. Merc. Phos.
Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

WHITES OF, YELLOW.—Ars. Bell. Canth. Cham.
Chin. Nux, Phos. Verat.

OBSCURATION OF SIGHT.—Acon. Apis. Bell.
Camph. Cham. Chin. Coloc. Hyos. Op.
Puls.

VISION, ERRORS OF.—Bell. Cham. Hyos. Merc.

EYELIDS, AGGLUTINATION OF—Ars. Apis, Bell.
Bry. Calc. Cham. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls.
Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

EYELIDS. BURNING OF—Apis, Bry. Calc. Cin.
Coloc. Merc.

DRYNESS OF—Acon. Ars. Cin. Rhus, Verat.

ITCHING OF—Apis, Bry. Chin. Cin. Nux. Sulph.

OPENING, DIFFICULTY OF—Hyos. Phos. Rhus,
Verat.

STYES ON—Lyc. Puls. Sulph.

SWELLING OF—Acon, Apis. Arn. Ars. Bry.
Calc. Cham. Glon. Hyos. Merc. Nux, Puls.
Rhus, Sulph.

TREMBLING OF—Bell. Op.

TWITCHING OF—Apis. Calc. Camph. Canth,
Cham. Chin. Cin. Lyc. Merc. Nux. Rhus,
Sulph.

FACE, BLOATED.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
Cham. Chin. Cin. Hyos. Ipec. Merc. Nux,
Op. Puls. Rhus.

SUNKEN.—Ars. Bell. Canth. Chin. Merc. Op.
Phos. Rhus, Verat.

COLOR BLuish.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Cin.
Hyos. Ipec. Op. Verat.

PALE.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
Camph. Canth. Cham. Chin. Cin. Coloc.
Glon. Hyos. Ipec. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op.
Phos, Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

SEMILATERALLY.—Acon. Cham. Verat.

RED.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham.
Chin. Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Puls.
Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

RED AND PALE BY TURNS.—Acon. Bell. Op.
Puls. Verat.

- FACE. COLOR, YELLOW.—Ars. Bry. Calc. Canth.
Chin. Ipec. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Puls. Verat.
DISTORTION OF THE—Acon. Ars. Bell. Camph.
Cham. Hyos. Nux, Op. Verat.
ERUPTIONS, ON THE—Ars. Bell. Calc. Canth.
Coloc. Lyc. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.
PAINS IN THE. (FACE-ACHE).—Acon. Ars. Bell.
Calc. Canth. Chin. Cin. Coloc. Lyc. Merc.
Nux. Phos. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.
DRAWING.—Ars. Bell. Rhus.
TEARING.—Bell. Canth. Coloc. Lyc. Merc.
Nux, Phos. Rhus.
SCABS, ON THE—Ars. Calc. Merc. Rhus, Sulph.
BURNING HEAT. IN THE—Apis, Arn. Bell. Bry.
Calc. Canth. Cham. Chin. Hyos. Merc. Phos.
Rhus, Sulph. Verat.
TITCHING IN MUSCLES OF—Arn. Calc. Cham.
Ipec. Lyc. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls. Sulph.
FAINTING.—Ars. Bell. Glon. Hyos. Lyc. Puls.
Sulph. Verat.
DEBILITATING LOSSES. FROM.—Chin. Phos.
FRIGHT. FROM—Acon. Op. Verat.
HYSTERICAL.—Camph. Cham. Coff. Nux.
FATIGUE. SUFFERINGS FROM—Acon. Arn. Bry.
Coff. Puls. Rhus.
MIND. OF THE—Bell. Calc. Chin. Nux, Phos.
Sulph.
FEET. COLDNESS OF THE—Acon. Apis, Bell. Lyc.
Merc. Phos. Sulph. Tart. Verat.
PERSPIRATION OF THE—Acon. Calc. Lyc. Merc.
Sulph.

FEET. SWELLING OF THE—Apis, Ars. Bry. Chin.
Lyc. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

FEVERS.—

See their respective heads.

SIMPLE.—Acon.

See Inflammatory Fever.

WITH CONSTIPATION.—Bry. Nux, Pod.

DELIRIUM.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Bry. Cham.

Hyos. Op. Pod.

HEADACHE.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Bry. Coff.

Hyos. Nux, Pod. Puls.

FLATULENCE.—Arn. Bell. Camph. Cham. Chin.

Cin. Coff. Coloc. Lyc. Nux, Op. Phos. Pod.

Puls. Sulph. Verat.

FLOODING. UTERINE.—Arn. Bell. Cham. Chin.

Ipec. Merc. Puls.

FRIGHT. SUFFERINGS FROM—Acon. Bell. Op. Puls.

Verat.

GANGRENE.—Ars. Chin.

GIDDINESS.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Bell. Calc. Cham.

Chin. Glon. Ipec. Nux, Phos. Pod. Puls.

Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

CONGESTION TO THE HEAD. FROM—Acon. Apis,

Arn. Bell. Camph. Chin. Glon. Merc. Nux,

Op. Puls.

FAINTING. WITH—Camph. Canth. Cham. Nux.

GASTRIC DERANGEMENT. FROM—Ars. Nux, Puls.

HEAD. ON RAISING—Acon. Chin. Merc. Nux,

Tart.

- GIDDINESS. LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, WITH—Bell.
Camph. Nux, Op.
- NAUSEA. WITH—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Chin.
Lyc. Phos. Puls. Sulph.
- OBSCURATION OF SIGHT. WITH—Acon. Ars.
Camph. Cham. Hyos. Merc. Nux, Phos.
Puls.
- STOOPING. FROM.—Acon. Calc. Cham. Coff. Lyc.
Nux, Op. Phos. Rhus, Sulph.
- TURNUED AROUND. AS IF BEING—Bry. Nux, Phos.
- TURNUING AROUND. AS IF THINGS WERE—Arn. Bell.
Bry. Lyc. Op.
- GLANDS. HARDNESS OF—Bry. Calc. Nux, Phos.
Rhus, Sulph.
- PAINFUL SWELLING OF.—Bell. Bry. Lyc. Merc.
Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
- PAINLESS SWELLING OF—Ars. Calc. Merc.
Sulph.
- THROBBING IN THE—Bell. Merc. Phos. Sulph.
- GOUT.—Acon. Bry. Calc. Puls. Sulph. Tart.
- GRIEF. SUFFERINGS FROM—Acon. Lyc. Puls.
- GUMBOIL.—Calc. Lyc. Sulph.
- GUMS. BLEEDING OF THE—Calc. Lyc. Merc. Phos.
INFLAMMATION OF THE.—Bell. Canth. Merc. Nux,
Tart.
- MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF.—Bell. Nux, Sulph.
- PAINFUL.—Bry. Calc. Canth. Lyc. Merc. Nux,
Phos. Puls.
- SCURVY OF THE.—Ars. Merc.
- SWELLING OF THE.—Bell. Calc. Cham. Lyc.
Merc. Nux, Phos.

GUMS. ULCERS ON THE—Calc. Lyc. Phos.

HÆMORRHAGE. ACTIVE.—Acon. Chin Ipec.
Puls.

DEBILITY ARISING FROM—Chin. Merc.

PULMONARY.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Chin. Ipec.
Lyc. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

UTERINE.—*See Flooding.*

HANDS, BURNING IN.—Apis, Canth. Phos.

COLDNESS.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Nux, Verat.

SWELLING OF THE—Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry. Phos,
Rhus, Sulph.

TREMBLING OF THE—Apis, Ars. Coff. Lyc. Merc.
Op. Phos. Sulph. Tart.

HEAD, BEWILDERED SENSATION.—Apis, Bell. Nux,
Rhus.

FULLNESS IN THE.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham.
Chin. Coff. Glon. Merc. Phos. Sulph.

HEAT IN—Acon. Apis, Arn. Bell. Bry. Calc.
Camph. Canth. Coloc. Glon. Lyc. Merc. Nux,
Phos. Rhus, Sulph. Tart.

HEAVINESS IN—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
Camph. Canth. Cham. Chin. Ipec. Lyc.
Nux, Op. Phos. Pod. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Tart.

PAINS, AS FROM A BRUISE.—Acon. Arn. Ars.
Camph. Cham. Chin, Ipec. Phos. Puls. Verat.

JERKING.—Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin. Lyc.
Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph.

SHOOTING.—Acon. Arn. Bell. Bry. Calc.
Camph. Canth. Cham. Chin. Cin. Lyc.
Merc. Nux, Phos. Rhus, Sulph. Tart.

HEAD. PAINS, STUPEFYING.—Ars. Calc. Chin. Cin.
Hyos. Nux, Phos.

TEARING.—Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Camph.
Canth. Cham. Chin. Cin. Coloc. Ipec.
Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls. Rhus,
Sulph. Tart.

THROBBING.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
Camph. Canth. Cham. Glon. Hyos. Lyc.
Phos. Puls. Sulph.

HEADACHE, ANGER, FROM—Acon. Cham. Nux,
CATARRHAL.—Acon. Ars. Calc. Camph. Cham.
Merc. Nux, Sulph.

HEAT, FROM—Acon. Bry. Camph. Glon.

GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, FROM—Ipec. Nux, Puls.
Sulph.

INTELLECTUAL FATIGUE, FROM.—Arn. Calc. Chin.
Coff. Nux, Sulph. Phos.

MOVEMENT, AGGRAVATED BY—Acon. Bell. Bry.
Chin. Nux, Sulph.

MOVING THE EYES. AGGRAVATED BY—Bell. Bry.
Nux. Op. Rhus.

NAUSEA WITH—Acon. Apis, Ars. Calc. Glon.
Ipec. Lyc. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls. Sulph.
Verat.

PERIODICAL.—Ars. Bell. Calc. Nux, Phos.
Sulph.

RHEUMATIC.—Acon. Apis, Bry. Merc. Nux, Puls.
Sulph.

SEMI-LATERAL.—Bry. Calc. Lyc. Nux.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, FROM—Nux, Tart.

HEADACHE. STOOPING, WHEN—Bell. Bry. Calc.
Camph. Coloc. Hyos. Lyc. Nux, Phos. Puls.
Rhus, Sulph.

VOMITING, WITH—Acon. Apis, Ipec. Nux, Op.
Puls. Tart. Verat.

HEARTBURN.—Apis, Ars. Calc. Chin. Lyc. Merc.
Nux, Phos. Pod. Sulph.

HEART. PALPITATION OF, WITH ANXIETY.—Acon.
Ars. Bell. Calc. Canth. Chin. Glon. Lyc.
Phos. Puls. Sulph. Verat.

VIOLENT.—Ars. Calc. Canth. Glon. Lyc.
Phos, Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

DEBILITATING LOSSES, FROM—Calc. Chin.
Phos.

TREMOR OF—Bell. Lyc. Rhus.

HEAT, DRY.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry.
Coff. Hyos. Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

EXTERNAL.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Bry. Camph.
Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus, Tart.

INTERNAL.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry.
Cham. Coloc. Hyos. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls.
Rhus, Verat.

HEAVINESS IN THE LIMBS.—Acon. Bell.
Cham. Chin. Coloc. Glon. Nux, Phos. Puls.
Rhus, Sulph. Tart.

HECTIC FEVER.—Ars. Bell. Calc. Chin. Phos.
Sulph.

HICCUGH.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Calc. Hyos. Lyc.
Merc. Nux, Puls. Sulph. Tart. Verat.

HOARSENESS, CATARRHAL.—Ars. Arn. Bell. Bry.
Cham. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph.

HOARSENESS. CHRONIC.—Calc. Phos. Sulph.

SORE THROAT, WITH—Bell. Merc. Phos.

HOOPING COUGH (IN GENERAL).—Bell. Cin.

Hyos. Ipec. Merc. Nux, Verat.

CATARRHAL STAGE.—Acon. Merc.

CONVULSIVE STAGE. IN THE—Bell. Cin. Ipec.
Verat.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Bell. Canth. Hyos. Verat.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—Calc. Chin. Nux, Phos.
Sulph.

HYSTERICIS.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Camph. Coff.

Hyos. Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph.

INDIGESTION.

ACIDS. SUFFERINGS FROM—Ars. Sulph.

COFFEE. FROM—Apis, Cham. Nux.

CHRONIC.—See DYSPEPSIA.

DEBILITY, FROM—Chin. Nux.

FAT MEATS. FROM—Ipec. Puls. Sulph.

FLATULENCE. FROM—Arn. Cham. Chin. Lyc.
Nux, Puls.

FRUITS. FROM—Ars. Verat.

ICE. FROM—Ars. Puls.

PASTRY. FROM.—Lyc. Puls. Sulph.

SPASMS. FROM—Cham. Nux, Puls.

INFANTS.

ACIDITY OF—Bell. Calc. Cham. Merc. Pod.
Sulph.

ASTHMA.—Bry. Cham. Ipec. Puls.

COLIC.—Bell. Camph. Cham. Ipec. Pod.

COLD IN THE HEAD.—Acon. Cham. Ipec. Nux,
Sulph.

INFANTS.

CONSTIPATION.—Bry. Nux, Op.

CONVULSIONS.—Bell. Camph. Cham. Cin. Nux, Coff.

CRYING.—Bell. Cham. Coff.

DIARRHŒA.—Ars. Calc. Cham. Ipec. Merc. Pod. Cin. Sulph. See also pp. 110–112.

WITH FALLING OF BODY.—Pod.

EXCORIATION.—Calc. Cham. Cin. Merc. Sulph.

FEVER.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Cham. Cin. Coff. Glon. Pod.

INDIGESTION.—Ipec. Nux, Pod. Puls.

JAUNDICE.—Acon. Bell. Cham. Cin. Merc.

OPHTHALMIA.—Acon. Bell. Cham. Merc. Puls. Sulph.

RED GUM (INFANT RASH).—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cham. Sulph.

RESTLESSNESS.—Acon. Bell. Cham. Coff.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—Bell. Coff. Cham. Pod.

WEAKNESS OF JOINTS.—Calc. Sulph.

For other affections refer to heads in regular order.

INFLAMMATION.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry. Canth. Cham. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph. Tart.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cham. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls.

INFLUENZA.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Camph. Ipec. Merc. Nux, Tart.

INTERMITTENT FEVER (AGUE).—Acon. Arn.
Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin. Ipec. Nux, Puls.
Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

See also Coldness, p. 106, and Fever, p. 118.

ITCH.—Ars. Merc. Sulph. Verat.

JAUNDICE (IN GENERAL).—Acon. Ars. Bry. Chin.
Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph.

ANGER, FROM—Acon. Cham. Nux.

MERCURY, FROM—Chin. Sulph.

JOINTS, PAINS AS FROM A BRUISE, IN THE—Acon.
Arn. Ars. Coff. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

CRAMP-LIKE.—Chin. Puls.

GOUTY, RHEUMATIC.—Bry. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Rhus, Tart.

SPRAIN, AS FROM A—Calc. Chin. Lyc. Phos.
Rhus, Sulph.

TEARING.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin.
Coloc. Lyc. Merc. Phos. Puls. Rhus,
Sulph.

RIGIDITY OF THE—Bry. Chin. Coloc. Merc.
Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart.

WEAKNESS IN THE—Acon. Merc. Phos.
Sulph.

KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE—Acon. Apis,
Canth. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Puls. Tart.

LARYNX AND TRACHEA (UPPER PART OF THE
WINDPIPE).

DRYNESS IN THE—Ars. Cin. Coloc. Hyos. Lycop.
Puls. Sulph.

RATTLING IN—Cham. Chin. Ipec. Sulph. Tart.

LARYNX AND TRACHEA.

HEAT IN THE—Ars. Canth. Cham. Hyos.

MUCUS IN THE—Cham. Nux. Phos. Sulph. Tart.

TICKLING IN THE—Apis, Phos.

ROUGHNESS IN THE—Bry. Calc. Chin. Nux. Phos.

Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

SENSITIVE TO INSPIRED AIR.—Acon. Bell. Coloc.
Puls.

THE TOUCH.—Bell. Canth.

CONTRACTION OF—Bell. Canth. Hyos. Tart.
Verat.

LASSITUDE.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bry. Calc. Chin.

Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Rhus, Tart. Verat.

LEGS. CRAMPS IN THE—Arn. Ars. Calc. Cham.

Coff. Coloc. Lyc. Nux, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

PAINS, DRAWING, IN THE—Bry. Cham. Lyc.

Merc. Phos. Puls. Sulph. Tart.

PARALYSIS OF THE—Apis, Bell. Nux, Rhus,
Sulph.SWELLING OF THE—Apis, Ars. Bry. Lyc. Merc.
Sulph.TREMBLING OF THE—Apis, Ars. Bell. Lyc. Merc.
Nux, Puls.

LEUCORRHEA (IN GENERAL).—Acon. Ars. Bell.

Calc. Cham. Chin. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos.

Pod. Puls. Sulph.

COLIC, WITH—Bell. Sulph.

CORROSIVE.—Ars. Calc. Cham. Merc. Phos. Puls.
Sulph.

MILK-LIKE.—Calc. Lyc. Phos. Puls.

MUCOUS.—Acon. Calc. Phos. Pod. Sulph.

LEUCORRHOEA (IN GENERAL).

THIN.—Cham. Puls. Sulph.

YELLOWISH.—Acon. Ars. Cham. Nux, Sulph.

LIPS, BLACK.—Acon. Chin

BLUE.—Apis, Ars. Lyc. Phos. Tart.

CHAPS IN THE—Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham. Chin.

Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph. Tart. Verat.

DRYNESS OF THE—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bry.

Calc. Canth. Cham. Chin. Hyos. Merc. Phos.

Rhus. Sulph. Tart. Verat.

PIMPLES ON.—Bell. Canth. Lyc. Rhus, Sulph.

SPASMODIC MOTION OF—Ars. Bell. Camph. Sulph.

SWELLING OF—Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.

Canth. Chin. Coloc. Lyc. Merc. Phos. Sulph.

ULCERS ON—Ars. Bell. Bry. Cham. Chin. Merc.

LIVER, PAINFUL SENSIBILITY IN THE—Acon. Bry.

Chin. Merc. Nux, Phos.

PRESSURE IN REGION OF—Acon. Ars. Bry. Calc.

Lyc. Nux, Sulph.

STITCHES IN THE—Calc. Chin. Lyc. Merc. Nux,

Phos. Sulph.

SWELLING OF—Calc. Chin. Merc. Nux, Sulph.

LOCK-JAW.—Acon. Bell. Camph. Canth. Hyos.

Nux, Op. Verat.

CONSCIOUSNESS, WITH—Hyos. Nux.

WITHOUT—Bell. Camph. Canth. Op.

LUMBAGO, OR PAINS IN THE LOINS.—Bry.

Calc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

LUNGS. INFLAMMATION OF THE—See PNEUMONIA.

HÆMORRHAGE, FROM THE—Ars. Chin. Ipec.

Merc. Phos. Puls. Sulph. See p. 120.

LYING - IN (AFTER).

AFTER-PAINS.—Acon. Arn. Calc. Cham. Coff.
Nux, Puls.

COLIC.—Bell. Bry. Cham. Nux, Puls. Verat.

CONSTIPATION—Bry. Nux, Op. Pod.

CONVULSIONS.—Bell. Camph. Canth. Cham.
Coff.

DEBILITY.—Calc. Chin.

FEVER, PUERPERAL.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cham.
Coff. Hyos. Merc. Verat.

PILES.—Nux, Puls. Sulph.

LOCHIA, SUPPRESSED.—Bell. Bry. Hyos. Nux,
Verat.

MILK, SUPPRESSED—Bell. Bry. Puls. Rhus.

WHITE SWELLING.—Acon. Merc. Nux, Puls.
Rhus, Sulph.

See External Remedies.

MEAL, SUFFERINGS AFTER OR DURING A—

COLIC.—Ars. Bry. Chin. Coloc. Nux, Puls.
Sulph.

DIARRHŒA.—Ars. Chin. Coloc. Pod. Verat.

DISTENSION OF STOMACH OF ABDOMEN.—Bry.
Calc. Cham. Chin. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos.
Rhus, Sulph.

ERUCTATIONS.—Arn. Ars. Calc. Chin. Cin. Lyc.
Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph. Verat.

HEADACHE.—Chin. Hyos. Lyc. Nux, Puls.
Sulph.

NAUSEA.—Ars. Cham. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

MEAL. SUFFERING AFTER OR DURING A—

PALPITATION OF HEART.—Calc. Lyc. Nux, Phos.

PRESSURE IN STOMACH.—Bell. Bry. Lyc. Mere.
Nux, Phos. Puls. Verat.

REGURGITATION OF FOOD.—Bry. Merc. Phos.

SLEEPINESS.—Calc. Chin. Lyc. Phos. Rhus.

VOMITING.—Arn. Ars. Cham. Hyos. Nux,
Puls. Sulph. Verat.

WEAKNESS.—Calc. Chin. Phos. Rhus, Sulph.

MEASLES. (IN GENERAL)—Acon. Bry. Phos. Puls.
Sulph.

CHEST SYMPTOMS.—Bry. Phos. Puls.

HEAD SYMPTOMS.—Bell. Merc.

RETROCESSION OF—Ars. Bry. Camph. Phos. Puls.

MENSTRUATION.

TOO LATE.—Hyos. Puls.

TOO LONG.—Nux, Phos. Puls.

NAUSEA, DURING—Nux, Phos. Puls. Verat.

PAINFUL.—Apis, Ars. Coff. Glon. Hyos. Nux,
Verat.

TOO PROFUSE.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Calc. Canth.
Chin. Hyos. Merc. Sulph. Verat.

SCANTY.—Lyc. Nux, Phos.

TOO SOON.—Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Canth. Lyc.
Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph. Verat.

SUPPRESSED.—Ars. Calc. Cham. Lyc. Pod. Phos.
Puls. Sulph.

PAINS IN ABDOMEN, WITH—Calc. Cham. Nux,
Phos. Puls. Sulph.

MENTAL AND MORAL EMOTIONS.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Bell. Cham. Nux, Puls.

MENTAL AND MORAL EMOTIONS.

ANXIETY.—See p. 103.

DELIRIUM.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry. Hyos.
Nux, Op. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

EXCITEMENT.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Cham. Coff.
Glon. Hyos. Nux, Op.

FEARFULNESS.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry.
Calc. Glon. Hyos. Op. Phos. Puls. Sulph.
Verat.

FRETFUL.—Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham. Ipec. Merc.
Nux. Phos. Puls. Sulph. Verat.

INDIFFERENT.—Ars. Bell. Calc. Chin. Lyc.
Merc. Op. Phos.

IRRITABILITY.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell.
Bry. Cham. Coff. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Sulph.

SADNESS.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Calc. Lyc. Nux,
Op. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

MERCURY, SUFFERINGS FROM—Bell. Calc. Chin.
Lyc. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

MILK, DEFICIENT—Acon. Bell. Calc. Puls. Rhus.
EXCESSIVE FLOW OF—Bell. Bry. Calc. Phos. Puls.
Rhus.

OFFENSIVE TO THE CHILD.—Merc.

SUPPRESSION OF—Bell. Bry. Puls. Rhus.

TO STOP THE SECRETION OF, WHEN WEANING.—
Calc. Puls. Rhus.

MILK FEVER.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cham. Coff.
Puls. Rhus.

MILK CRUST.—Bell. Calc. Lyc. Merc. Rhus,
Sulph.

MOUTH. APHTHÆ IN THE—Ars. Canth. Cham.
Merc. Nux, Sulph. Tart.

DRYNESS IN THE—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell.
Bry. Camph. Canth. Cham. Chin. Coff. Hyos.
Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Pod. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Tart. Verat.

FROTHING AT THE—Bell. Camph. Canth. Cham.
Hyos. Verat.

INFLAMMATION OF THE—Acon. Bell. Camph. Canth.
Merc. Nux, Tart. Verat.

MUCUS IN THE—Bell. Canth. Glon. Merc. Nux,
Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart.

SALIVA, ACCUMULATION OF—Acon. Apis, Ars.
Bell. Bry. Camph. Canth. Cham. Chin. Coff.
Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Pod. Puls. Rhus,
Sulph. Tart. Verat.

SMELL FROM, OFFENSIVE—Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell.
Bry. Camph. Canth. Cham. Chin. Glon.
Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Pod. Puls. Sulph.

MUMPS.—Bell. Merc. Nux, Puls.

NAUSEA, IN GENERAL.—All the Medicines.

ANGUISH, WITH—Ars. Calc. Rhus, Tart.

MEALS, AFTER A—See p. 128.

MORNING, IN THE—Bry. Calc. Coff. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

FAINTING, WITH—Ars. Calc. Cham. Coff. Lyc.
Nux, Phos. Sulph. Verat.

HEADACHE, WITH—See p. 121.

PTYALISM, WITH—Ars. Bry. Camph. Cham.
Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Verat.

- NAUSEA, THIRST, WITH—Bell. Phos. Verat.
 VERTIGO WITH—Hyos. Merc. Phos.
 NECK, GLANDS OF THE, PAINFUL.—Bell. Merc.
 Phos.
 SWELLING OF THE—Bell. Calc. Cham. Lyc.
 Merc. Phos. Sulph.
 PAINS, RHEUMATIC, IN THE—Bry. Puls.
 STIFFNESS OF THE—Acon. Bell. Bry. Hyos.
 NAPE OF THE—Acon. Bell. Bry. Calc. Lyc.
 Pod. Phos. Rhus, Sulph.
 NETTLE RASH.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bry. Calc.
 Lyc. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
 NEURALGIA.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Cham.
 Chin. Coff. Colic. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos.
 Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.
 AFTER COFFEE—Apis, Cham. Nux.
 A COLD—Acon. Camph. Cham. Coloc.
 Merc. Puls.
 EXHAUSTING DISCHARGES, FROM—Chin. Phos.
 NIGHTMARE.—Acon. Nux, Op. Puls. Sulph.
 NIPPLES, EXCORIATION OF THE—Calc. Cham. Merc.
 Puls. Sulph.

See External Remedies.

- NOSE, BLEEDING FROM THE—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell.
 Bry. Calc. Canth. Cham. Chin. Coff. Hyos.
 Ipec. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus,
 Sulph. Tart. Verat.
 BORING INTO THE—Cin.
 DISCHARGES OF ACRID FLUID.—Ars. Lyc. Merc.
 Nux, Sulph.

NOSE. DISCHARGES FROM.

FETID.—Ars. Lyc. Puls.

PURULENT.—Cin. Merc.

WATERY.—Acon. Ars. Chin. Coff. Merc.
Phos.

YELLOW MUCUS.—Phos. Puls. Sulph.

DRYNESS IN THE—Apis, Ars. Bry. Calc. Ipec.
Phos. Sulph. Verat.

INFLAMMATION OF THE—Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin.
Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph.

SMELL, OFFENSIVE—Bell. Calc. Merc. Nux,
Sulph.

LOSS OF—Calc. Ipec. Puls. Sulph. Tart.
Verat.

SENSITIVE—Acon. Bell. Lyc. Phos.

STOPPAGE OF—Ars. Bry. Cham. Lyc. Merc.
Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

SWELLING OF THE—Apis, Ars. Bry. Canth. Lyc.
Merc. Phos. Sulph.

ULCERATION IN THE—Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Lyc.
Puls. Tart.

PALATE, ELONGATION OF THE—Lyc. Merc.

INFLAMMATION OF THE—Acon. Apis, Bell. Calc.
Camph. Canth. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls.

SOFT, OF THE—Bell. Merc. Nux, Tart.

SWELLING OF THE—Apis, Bell. Chin. Coff. Merc.
Tart.

PARALYSIS.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell. Nux,
Merc. Phos. Rhus.

PERSPIRATION, CLAMMY.—Ars. Calc. Lyc. Nux,
Tart.

PERSPIRATION.

COLD. — Acon. Ars. Camph. Canth. Cin. Glon.

Nux, Op. Tart.

FOREHEAD, ON—Bell. Cin. Glon. Op. Verat.

DEBILITATING.—Ars. Chin. Phos.

EASY—Bry. Calc. Camph. Chin. Lyc. Merc.

Nux, Sulph. Verat.

FETID.—Merc. Nux.

GREASY.—Bry. Chin. Merc.

HEAT, DURING—Bell. Canth. Cin. Lyc. Op.

Phos. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

SOUR.—Arn.

NOCTURNAL.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry.

Calc. Cham. Chin. Coloc. Ipec. Lyc. Merc.

Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

PARTIAL.—Bry. Calc. Camph. Cham. Chin.

Coloc. Glon. Hyos. Merc. Op. Rhus, Sulph.

Tart. Verat.

PROFUSE.—Bry. Calc. Camph. Cham. Chin.

Coloc. Glon. Hyos. Merc. Op. Rhus, Sulph.

Tart. Verat.

RELIEF. AFFORDING NO—Lyc. Merc.

PILES, BLEEDING PROFUSELY.—Acon. Coloc. Nux,

Phos. Sulph.

See External Remedies.

BURNING OR PAINFUL.—Ars. Nux, Puls.

CHRONIC.—Nux, Sulph.

INFLAMED.—Acon. Ars. Nux, Puls.

PROTRUDING, SWOLLEN—Ars. Calc. Merc. Phos.

Puls.

PIMPLES.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Cham. Canth.
Lyc. Merc. Sulph. Verat.

PLEURISY.—Acon. Apis, Bry. Sulph.

BASTARD (RHEUMATIC PAIN BETWEEN THE RIBS).—
Arn. Bry. Puls.

PNEUMONIA.—Acon. Apis, Bry. Lyc. Merc.
Phos. Rhus.

PREGNANCY.

COLIC, DURING—Bell. Bry. Camph.
Cham. Coff. Hyos. Nux, Puls. Verat.

CONSTIPATION.—Bry. Nux, Op. Pod.

CONVULSIONS.—Bell. Camph. Canth. Cham.
Coff. Hyos.

DIARRHŒA.—Hyos. Lyc. Phos. Sulph.

DYSPEPSIA.—Ipec. Nux, Phos. Puls.

HEADACHE.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Calc. Coff. Glon.
Nux, Puls. Sulph.

NAUSEA.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Ipec. Nux,
Phos. Puls.

SALIVATION.—Bell. Canth. Coff.* Merc. Puls.

TOOTHACHE.—Bell. Calc. Cham. Coff. Nux,
Puls.

URINATION, DIFFICULT.—Canth. Hyos. Nux,
Puls, Sulph.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Lyc. Puls.

VOMITING.—Ars. Ipec. Nux, Puls.

PROLAPSUS ANI, FALLING OF THE BODY.—Canth.
Merc. Nux, Pod.

* In some cases the best manner to use Coffee for this affection is to chew the roasted berry.

PULSE, FEEBLE.—Ars. Chin. Camph. Canth. Hyos.
Merc. Sulph. Tart. Verat.

FULL.—Acon. Bell. Camph. Canth. Chin. Coloc.
Hyos. Nux, Op. Phos. Verat.

HARD.—Acon. Bell. Camph. Canth. Chin.
Coloc. Hyos. Nux, Op. Phos. Verat.

INTERMITTENT.—Acon. Ars. Canth. Hyos. Nux,
Op. Verat.

QUICK.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Camph. Canth.
Chin. Coloc. Glon. Hyos. Merc. Nux, Op.
Phos. Puls. Rhns, Tart.

SUPPRESSED.—Ars. Op. Tart. Verat.

PURPLE-RASH.—Acon. Bell.

QUINSY.—Acon. Bell. Calc. Camph. Merc.
Phos.

REGURGITATION, EATING, AFTER—Bry. Merc.
Phos.

FOOD, OF—Bry. Canth. Lye. Nux, Phos. Pod.
Puls. Sulph.

SOUR.—Calc. Nux, Phos. Sulph.

RESTLESSNESS.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry.
Calc. Cham. Chin. Coff. Glon. Merc. Nux,
Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

RETCHING (EFFORT TO VOMIT).—Acon. Ars.
Bell. Bry. Chin. Ipec. Nux, Pod. Puls. Tart.
Verat.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Bry.
Cham. Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus. Tart.

CHRONIC.—Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

WANDERING PAINS, WITH—Bry. Nux, Puls.

RINGWORM.—Calc. Sulph.

SALIVATION.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Canth. Coff.
Hyos. Merc. Nux, Op. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Tart. Verat.

SCALD HEAD, DRY.—Ars. Calc. Rhus, Sulph.
MOIST.—Lyc. Rhus, Sulph.

SCARLATINA (SCARLET FEVER).—Acon. Ars.
Bell. Bry. Merc. Phos. Sulph.

MALIGNANT.—Ars. Bell.

RETROCESSION OF THE ERUPTION.—Bry. Op. Phos.
Sulph.

SCIATICA.—Acon. Ars. Coloc. Lyc. Nux, Puls.

SCROFULA.—Ars. Bell. Calc. Lyc. Merc. Rhus,
Sulph.

SCURVY.—Ars. Merc. Nux, Sulph.

SEA SICKNESS.—Ars. Ipec. Nux, Puls.

SHINGLES.—Ars. Merc. Rhus.

SHIVERINGS.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bry.
Cham. Chin. Ipec. Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus,
Sulph. Verat.

SHOULDERS, PAINS, TEARING IN THE—Bell.
Bry. Coloc. Lyc. Merc. Phos. Puls. Rhus,
Sulph.

SKIN, BLUE.—Ars. Camph. Nux, Op. Verat.

CHAPPED.—Calc. Merc. Puls. Sulph.

COLD.—Ars. Camph. Ipec. Tart. Verat.

DRY AND BURNING.—Acon. Arn. Apis, Ars.
Bell. Bry. Calc. Camph. Canth. Chin. Hyos.
Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Phos. Rhus, Sulph.
Verat.

SKIN. ITCHING OF THE—Acon, Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
 Camph. Canth. Coloc. Cham. Chin. Cin.
 Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls.
 Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

PAINFUL.—Ars. Bell. Camph. Chin. Merc. Nux,
 Rhus, Sulph.

RED.—Acon. Apis, Bell, Hyos. Merc. Nux, Op.
 Puls. Rhus.

UNHEALTHY (DIFFICULT TO HEAL).—Calc. Cham.
 Merc. Sulph.

PRICKING.—Acon. Apis, Arn. Bell. Bry. Calc.
 Nux, Sulph.

DESQUAMATION (SCALING).—Acon. Ars. Bell.
 Coloc. Merc. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

YELLOW.—Acon. Ars. Bry. Chin. Merc. Nux.
 Sulph.

SLEEP, AGITATED.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
 Canth. Cham. Chin. Cin. Coff. Coloc. Ipec.
 Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Pod. Puls. Rhus,
 Sulph. Tart.

CRIS, WITH—Bell. Calc. Cham. Op. Puls.

COMATOSE (STUPOR). Bell. Camph. Hyos. Op.
 Rhus, Tart. Verat.

DESIRE TO, GREAT.—Apis, Bell. Bry. Calc.
 Cham. Chin. Cin. Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux,
 Op. Pod. Puls. Rhus. Sulph. Tart.

DELIRIUM, WITH.—Acon. Bell. Bry. Camph. Nux.

DREAMS WITH, IN GENERAL.—All the Remedies.

ANXIOUS.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
 Canth. Cin. Lyc. Phos. Sulph. Tart.
 Verat.

SLEEP. DREAMS WITH.

FRIGHTFUL.—Apis. Arn. Ars. Bell. Calc.
Chin. Ipec. Lyc. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls.
Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

VOLUPTUOUS.—Canth. Chin. Lyc. Puls.

EYES HALF OPEN, WITH—Ipec. Op. Pod. Sulph.
Verat.

GRINDING TEETH, DURING—Ars. Hyos. Pod.

MOANS, WITH—Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Cham.
Hyos. Ipec. Op. Phos. Pod. Sulph. Verat.

REFRESHING, NOT—Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin.
Lyc. Nux, Op. Phos. Pod. Sulph.

STARTS, WITH—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.
Canth. Cham. Chin. Coff. Glon. Hyos. Ipec.
Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Tart. Verat.

TALKING IN THE—Calc. Camph. Cham. Coff.
Lyc. Merc. Nux, Puls. Sulph. Tart.

SLEEPLESSNESS, (IN GENERAL).—Acon. Ars.
Bell. Bry. Calc. Canth. Cham. Chin. Cin.
Coff. Coloc. Glon. Hyos. Merc. Phos. Puls.
Rhus, Sulph.

DROWSINESS, WITH—Bell. Chin.

FLOW OF IDEAS, FROM A—Calc. Chin. Coff. Nux,
Puls. Sulph.

SMALL POX—COMMENCEMENT. AT—Acon. Bry.
Coff. Rhus.

ERUPTIVE STAGE. DURING THE—Bell. Merc.
Rhus. Sulph. Tart.

SUPPURATIVE STAGE.—Merc. Sulph.

SNEEZING.—Acon. Ars. Calc. Canth. Chin. Cin.
Hyos. Ipec. Lyc. Phos. Rhus, Sulph. Tart.

MORNING, IN—Bry. Camph. Coff. Merc. Nux,
Puls.

SORE THROAT, CATARRHAL.—Acon. Apis, Bell.
Camph. Nux, Puls. Tart.

CHRONIC.—Calc. Merc. Phos. Sulph.

MALIGNANT (PUTRID).—Ars.

SPASMS. CLONIC (JERKING).—Acon. Bell. Camph.
Canth. Cham. Cin. Glon. Hyos. Lyc. Nux,
Tart.

CONSCIOUS, DURING THE—Nux, Cin.

CONTACT, RENEWED BY—Bell. Canth. Nux.

CRIES, WITH—Acon. Bell. Canth. Hyos. Lyc.
Merc.

FOAM OF MOUTH, WITH—Canth. Hyos. Lyc. Op.

GRINDING TEETH, WITH—Canth. Hyos.

PUPILS DILATED WITH—Bell. Hyos.

THUMBS CLENCHED, WITH—Hyos. Op. Merc.

TONIC, RIGID—Acon. Bell. Camph. Canth.
Cham. Ipec. Merc. Nux, Op.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS, DURING THE—Bell. Camph.
Canth. Hyos. Ipec. Lyc. Op. Tart.

SPRAINS OR STRAINS.—Arn. Bry. Puls. Rhus.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.—Ars. Bell. Hyos. Merc. Nux.

STOMACH—

ACIDITY OF THE—Apis. Calc. Cham. Chin. Lyc.
Nux, Phos. Pod. Sulph.

BURNING IN THE, OR IN PIT OF—Apis. Ars. Bell.
Bry. Camph. Canth. Chin. Coloc. Hyos.
Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph. Tart. Verat.

STOMACH—

COLDNESS IN THE—Acon. Chin. Phos. Rhus, Sulph.

FULNESS IN THE, SENSATION OF—Acon. Calc. Canth. Chin. Merc. Op. Phos. Sulph.

INFLAMMATION OF THE—Ars. Bell. Bry. Canth. Merc. Nux, Phos. Tart.

PAINS, CONTRACTIVE, IN THE—Ars. Bell. Calc. Chin. Lyc. Nux, Op. Phos. Sulph.

SPASMODIC.—Ars. Bell. Calc. Cham. Chin. Cin. Coloc. Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph. Verat.

TEARING.—Ars. Chin. Lyc. Nux.

VIOLENT.—Ars. Canth. Op. Phos. Tart.

PRESSURE IN THE—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Camph. Chin. Coloc. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

SENSITIVENESS OF THE, TO PRESSURE.—Ars. Canth. Coloc. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph. Verat.

EMPTINESS, SENSATION OF—Glon.

WEIGHT AS FROM A STONE IN THE—Acon. Ars. Bry. Cham. Coloc. Merc. Nux, Op. Puls.

SUNSTROKE.—Acon. Bell. Camph. Glon.

SWALLOW.—CONSTANT DESIRE TO—Bell. Coloc. Glon. Merc.

SWALLOWING, DIFFICULTY OF—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Canth. Cin. Hyos. Ipec. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph. Tart.

SWALLOWING. SENSATION OF CONSTRICTION,
WITH—Bell. Calc. Coloc. Hyos. Ipec. Lyc.
Merc. Rhus, Sulph.

TASTE, BITTER.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bry. Calc.
Canth. Cham. Chin. Coff. Coloc. Glon. Hyos.
Ipec. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Op. Puls. Rhus,
Sulph. Verat.

FLAT, INSIPID—Acon. Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin.
Ipec. Op. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

LOSS OF—Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry. Canth. Lyc.
Verat.

METALLIC.—Calc. Coloc. Merc. Rhus, Sulph.
Tart.

OFFENSIVE OR PUTRID.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell.
Bry. Calc. Canth. Cham. Coloc. Merc. Nux,
Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

PEPPER, AS OF—Acon. Coloc.

SALTISH.—Ars. Bell. Calc. Merc. Tart.

SLIMY.—Arn. Bell. Cham. Chin. Merc. Puls.
Rhus.

SOUR.—Ars. Bell. Calc. Cham. Chin. Lyc.
Merc. Nux, Op. Phos. Pod. Sulph. Verat.

SWEETISH.—Bell. Bry. Ipec. Merc. Puls.
Sulph.

TEETH, GRATING—Ars. Bell. Cin. Lyc. Merc.
Phos. Pod. Puls. Rhus, Verat.

TOO LONG, SENSATION AS OF—Ars. Bell. Bry.
Calc. Camph. Cham. Hyos. Rhus, Sulph.

LOOSE.—Acon. Ars. Bry. Cham. Chin. Coff.
Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Verat.

TEETH.

PAINS, DRAWING—Ars. Bell. Calc. Cham. Chin.

Lyc. Nux, Phos. Rhus, Sulph.

JERKING.—Apis, Coloc. Hyos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

DARTING.—Ars. Bry. Merc. Nux, Phos.

TEARING.—Arn. Ars. Bell. Calc. Canth. Chin.

Coff. Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

THROBBING, IN THE—Acon. Arn. Calc. Cham.

Chin. Lyc. Merc. Puls. Sulph. Verat.

SHOOTING.—Bry. Rhus.

TEETHING—

CONSTIPATION, WITH—Bry. Nux.

DIARRHŒA WITH—Cham. Ipec. Merc. Pod. Sulph.

FEVER, WITH—Acon. Cham. Coff. Pod.

RESTLESSNESS, WITH—Acon. Cham. Coff.

SLEEPLESSNESS, WITH—Bell. Cham. Coff. Glon.

SLOW.—Calc.

SPASMS, WITH—Bell. Cham.

TETTERS, HERPES (IN GENERAL).—Ars. Bry.

Calc. Merc. Rhus, Sulph.

BURNING.—Ars. Merc. Rhus, Sulph.

MOIST.—Calc. Merc. Rhus, Sulph.

SCURVY.—Ars. Calc. Merc. Rhus, Sulph.

SUPPURATING.—Ars. Lyc. Merc. Rhus.

THIRST.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin.

Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

ABSENCE OF, IN FEVERS.—Ars. Chin. Ipec. Puls.

THROAT, BURNING IN THE—Acon. Apis, Arn. Ars.
Bell. Calc. Camph. Canth. Coloc. Hyos. Lyc.
Merc. Nux, Phos. Sulph. Tart. Verat.

CHOKING, SENSATION OF—Acon. Bell. Sulph.

DRYNESS IN THE—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry.
Calc. Canth. Coloc. Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Phos.
Pod. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

INFLAMED.—Acon, Apis, Ars. Bell. Calc.
Camph. Canth. Lyc. Merc. Nux.

PLUG (SENSATION AS OF A) IN THE—Arn. Bell.
Cham. Coloc. Merc. Sulph.

RAWNESS.—Bell. Calc. Coloc. Merc. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Sulph.

ROUGHNESS IN THE—Bell. Calc. Chin. Hyos.
Lyc. Verat.

SCRAPING IN THE—Acon. Ars. Bry. Coloc. Hyos.
Nux, Phos. Puls. Verat.

SWELLING OF THE—Apis, Bell. Merc. Nux,
Sulph. Tart.

TICKLING IN—Apis, Glon.

ULCERS IN THE—Bell. Camph. Lyc. Merc.

THRUSH (SORE MOUTH).—Merc. Sulph.

TONGUE—

BLACKISH.—Ars. Merc. Nux, Op. Verat.

BROWN.—Ars. Bell. Merc. Nux, Rhus, Sulph.

BURNING.—Acon. Apis, Calc. Canth. Coloc.
Hyos. Merc. Phos. Sulph. Verat.

CRACKED.—Ars. Bell. Cham. Nux, Sulph. Verat.

DRY.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bell. Bry. Camph.
Canth. Cham. Chin. Hyos. Lyc. Merc. Nux,
Op. Phos. Pod. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart. Verat.

TONGUE—

INFLAMED.—Acon. Bell. Canth. Glon. Merc.
Tart.

PARALYSIS OF—Acon. Hyos. Op.

SWELLING OF—Apis, Calc. Glon. Lyc. Merc.

VESICLES, PAINFUL ON—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry.
Calc. Cham. Lyc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph.

WHITISH.—Ars. Arn. Bell. Bry. Calc. Canth.
Cham. Chin. Coloc. Hyos. Ipec. Merc. Nux,
Op. Phos. Pod. Puls. Sulph. Tart.

YELLOW.—Apis, Bell. Bry. Cham. Chin. Coloc.
Hyos. Ipec. Nux. Verat.

TONSILS, INFLAMMATION OF THE—Acon. Apis, Bell.
Calc. Camph. Canth. Cham. Merc.

TOOTHACHE—

CHILDREN. IN—Acon. Cham. Merc.

COLD OR CHILL, FROM A—Acon. Cham. Merc.
Puls.

COLD OR DAMP AIR, FROM—Calc. Merc. Puls.
Sulph.

DECAYED TEETH, IN—Cham. Chin. Lyc. Merc.
Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus. Sulph.

NERVOUS.—Acon. Bell. Cham. Nux.

SWELLING OF FACE, WITH—Arn. Ars. Calc.
Cham. Lyc. Merc. Nux, Sulph.

TUMORS—

DROPSICAL.—Apis, Ars. Bry. Chin. Lyc. Merc.
Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

HARD.—Bry. Cham. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

INFLAMMATORY.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Canth.
Cham. Lyc. Merc. Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

TUMORS—

ITCHING.—Merc. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

PRICKING IN THE—Bry. Puls. Rhus. Sulph.

SPONGY.—Ars. Bell. Phos. Sulph.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Ars. Bell. Bry. Hyos. Merc.

Nux, Op. Phos. Rhus.

ULCERS—

BLEEDING.—Ars. Merc. Phos. Puls. Sulph.

BURNING.—Ars. Bell. Cham. Lyc. Merc. Nux,
Puls. Rhus.

CANCEROUS.—Ars. Bell. Merc. Sulph.

DEEP.—Ars. Bell. Calc. Puls. Sulph.

FETID.—Ars. Calc. Chin. Merc. Sulph.

GANGRENOUS.—Ars. Bell. Chin. Rhus.

FISTULOUS.—Calc. Lyc. Phos. Sulph.

HARD EDGES, WITH—Ars. Bell. Lyc. Merc.
Phos. Puls.

INFLAMED.—Acon. Ars. Bry. Merc. Puls.

PAINFUL.—Ars. Bry. Chin. Merc. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Verat.

PAINLESS.—Ars. Bell. Merc. Phos. Puls.

PROUD FLESH, WITH—Ars. Cham. Sulph.

URINATION—

DESIRE, CONSTANT.—Apis, Calc. Camph. Canth.
Sulph.

DESIRE, FREQUENT.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell.
Calc. Camph. Canth. Chin. Cin. Coff. Coloc.
Ipec. Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

INEFFECTUAL.—Camph. Canth. Merc. Nux.

URGENT.—Acon. Bry. Camph. Canth.
Coff. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph.

URINATION—

DROP BY DROP.—Bell. Canth. Coff. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Tart.

FREQUENT.—Apis, Ars. Bell. Canth. Chin. Lye.
Merc. Nux, Phos. Pod. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

COUGHING, WHEN—Lye. Phos. Puls. Sulph.

INVOLUNTARY.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Calc. Camph.
Canth. Cham. Hyos. Lye. Merc. Phos. Puls.
Rhus, Sulph. Verat.

AT NIGHT.—Arn. Ars. Bell. Calc. Canth.
Cin. Lye. Pod. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

NIGHT, OFTEN AT—Ars. Calc. Lye. Merc. Phos.
Pod. Sulph.

PAINFUL.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Camph. Canth.
Lye. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Sulph.

RETENTION.—Ars. Bell. Camph. Canth. Coff.
Coloc. Hyos. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls. Rhus,
Sulph.

STRAINING, DURING—Camph. Canth. Nux, Rhus,
Sulph.

SUPPRESSED.—Ars. Bell. Camph. Canth. Hyos.

URINE.

BLOODY.—Ars. Calc. Canth. Ipec. Merc. Nux,
Op. Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart.

BURNING.—Acon. Apis, Ars. Bry. Calc. Camph.
Canth. Lye. Merc. Nux, Puls. Sulph. Tart.
Verat.

COPIOUS.—Apis, Arn. Bell. Cin. Glon. Hyos.
Lye. Merc. Nux, Puls. Rhus, Tart.

BROWN.—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bry. Calc. Lye.
Merc. Phos. Puls. Sulph. Tart.

URINE—

RED.—Acon. Arn. Bell. Bry. Camph. Canth.
Coff. Ipec. Merc. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls. Tart.
Verat.

YELLOW.—Apis, Arn. Bell. Cham. Chin. Hyos.
Sulph. Verat.

TURBID, WHEN PASSED.—Ars. Bell. Camph.
Canth. Cham. Chin. Cin. Hyos. Ipec. Lye.
Merc. Rhus, Tart. Verat.

AFTER STANDING.—Bell. Calc. Camph.
Coloc. Merc. Phos. Rhus, Sulph.

SCANTY.—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Canth. Chin.
Coloc. Ipec. Merc. Op. Pod. Puls. Verat.

MUCUS, WITH—Calc. Canth. Merc. Nux, Phos.

FETID.—Calc. Coloc. Merc. Phos. Sulph.

PUNGENT.—Calc. Lye. Phos.

SEDIMENT (LIKE BRICK DUST).—Acon. Arn. Apis,
Chin. Glon. Ipec. Nux, Op. Phos. Puls.

FLOCCULENT.—Cham. Coloc. Phos.

FLOUR OR MEAL, LIKE—Calc. Merc. Sulph.
Tart.

REDDISH.—Bell. Lye. Puls. Sulph.

SAND OR GRAVEL.—Coloc. Lye. Phos. Puls.

WHITE.—Bell. Calc. Canth. Chin. Hyos.
Phos. Rhus.

WATERY.—Acon. Apis, Bell. Calc. Canth. Glon.
Hyos. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Tart.

UVULA, ELONGATION OF THE—Lye. Merc. Nux.

INFLAMMATION OF THE—Apis, Bell. Camph. Lye.
Merc. Nux, Puls.

- VEINS, VARICOSE.—Ars. Calc. Lyc. Nux, Puls.
Sulph.
- VOICE, HOARSE.—Arn. Ars. Bell. Camph. Merc.
Phos. Sulph.
- LOSS OF—Bell. Merc. Phos. Sulph. Verat.
- VOMITING, BILIOUS.—Apis, Acon. Ars. Bell.
Bry. Camph. Cham. Chin. Coff. Ipec. Lyc.
Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Tart. Verat.
- BLOOD, OF—Acon. Arn. Ars. Bry. Camph.
Canth. Chin. Hyos. Ipec. Lyc. Nux, Op.
Phos. Puls. Sulph. Tart. Verat.
- COLIC, WITH—Ars. Puls. Tart. Verat.
- DIARRHŒA, WITH—Acon. Ars. Coloc. Ipec.
Phos. Tart. Verat.
- FÆCES, OF—Op.
- FOOD, OF—Apis, Ars. Bry. Calc. Canth. Cham.
Chin. Coloc. Hyos. Ipec. Lyc. Nux, Phos,
Pod. Puls. Sulph. Tart. Verat.
- MEAL, AFTER A—Ars. Cham. Hyos. Nux, Puls.
Sulph. Verat.
- MUCUS, OF—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Canth.
Glon. Ipec. Merc. Nux, Phos. Pod. Puls.
Sulph. Verat.
- SOUR.—Calc. Cham. Chin. Nux, Phos. Puls.
Sulph. Tart. Verat.
- VIOLENT.—Ars. Nux, Op. Tart. Verat.
- WATERY.—Ars. Bell. Bry. Hyos. Ipec.
- WEAKNESS, WITH—Ars. Ipec. Phos. Tart. Verat.
- WATERBRASH.—Ars. Bry. Calc. Lyc. Merc.
Nux, Phos. Pod. Puls. Sulph.

WEAKNESS, (IN GENERAL).—Acon. Ars. Calc.
Chin. Merc. Nux, Phos. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.
Tart. Verat.

ACUTE DISEASES, AFTER—Chin. Phos. Verat.

CHILDREN, IN—Calc. Pod. Sulph.

EXTREME PROSTRATION.—Ars. Chin. Nux, Phos.
Rhus, Tart. Verat.

FLUIDS. FROM LOSS OF—Chin. Phos.

HYSTERICAL.—Camph. Nux, Phos.

NERVOUS.—Bell. Calc. Chin. Nux, Phos. Puls.
Sulph. Verat.

SUDDEN.—Ars. Ipec. Merc. Nux, Phos. Verat.

WALKING, AFTER—Acon. Nux, Sulph.

WATCHING, AFTER—Acon. Coff. Nux, Puls.

WORMS (IN GENERAL).—Acon. Calc. Chin. Cin.
Merc. Nux, Pod. Sulph. Verat.

ROUND.—Acon. Cham. Cin. Merc. Sulph.

TAPE.—Ars. Calc. Merc. Nux, Puls. Sulph.

THREAD.—Acon. Calc. Chin. Cin. Merc. Nux,
Sulph.

WORM FEVER.—Acon. Chin. Cin. Merc. Pod.

WOUNDS.—

See External Remedies.

YAWNING.—Acon. Ars. Bry. Glon. Nux, Phos.
Puls. Rhus, Sulph. Tart.

PART III.

MATERIA MEDICA.

SECTION I.

The Characteristic Properties and Uses of the Twenty-five Principal Homœopathic Medicines; being the most Important Symptoms for which each is Curative. Under this division of the Work will be found a large number of separate symptoms, arranged under the heading of each medicine. Each one symptom, or every symptom, may be cured by that medicine under which it, or they, may be found placed, provided all that the patient is suffering from, whether it be little or much, is found recorded under the same medicine. It is not expected that a patient should have all the symptoms mentioned under a medicine or section of a medicine, but all the patient's symptoms, or the greater part of them, must be found recorded under one medicine. See Preface and Introduction; also for Dose, etc.

1.—ACONITUM NAPELLUS.—Acon.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Congestions, especially of the chest, heart and head, arising from plethora. Acute local and especially congestive inflammations,

with violent fever. Neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, with stinging pains, or with a lame and numb feeling in the affected parts; violent, intolerable pains, and great nervousness. Pain as if bruised. Painful sensitiveness to contact, either of the whole body or of the affected part. Intolerable pains, especially at night, which seem insufferable. Great irritation of the nervous system. Attacks of pain, with thirst and redness of the cheeks. Ailments caused by fright and chagrin. Attacks of fainting, especially when rising from a recumbent posture; also attended with paleness of face, or congestion of blood to the head. Ailments arising from a cold, especially from a dry sharp wind. Uneasiness, as if from suppressed perspiration, or in consequence of a chill. Feeling of bruising and weight in all the limbs.

SKIN.—Skin dry and burning. Yellow color of the skin. Eruption like flea-bites. Erysipelatous inflammations, with violent fever. Tingling and itching with desquamation. Red, hot, and shining swelling of the parts affected by rheumatism.

SLEEP.—Sleeplessness, with anxiety; restlessness and continual tossing about. Startings in sleep. Anxious dreams, with nightmare. Nightly delirium. Inability to lie on the side.

FEVER.—The whole body feels chilly and cold. General dry heat, with thirst, short breathing, quick pulse, redness of the face or cheeks, disposition to uncover one's self, and chilliness when uncovered. Burning heat, especially in the head and face, with redness of the cheeks, and shivering over the entire

body. Intermittent fever, commencing with evening chilliness followed by continuous heat. A good deal of thirst during the heat. Pulse hard, frequent and quick. Inflammatory fevers, with great irritation of the nervous system. Profuse sweat.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Anguish, with apprehensive and trembling state of mind and bitter wailing. A strong tendency to be angry, to be frightened, and to quarrel. Alternate paroxysms of laughter and tears. Anxiety respecting one's malady and despair of a cure. Delirium, especially at night. Weakness of memory.

HEAD.—Giddiness, particularly on raising the head, or headache, as if the head were bruised, accompanied with dullness of the head, and a feeling as if all the limbs were bruised; also with reeling and sensation of intoxication; or blackness before the eyes; dimness of sight and nausea. Beating and shooting in the head. Fullness and heaviness in the forehead, as from a weight, which, with the entire brain, would press through the forehead. On going into a warm room, the forehead feels as if it were compressed. Headache, as though the brain were moved or raised; worse during motion, or when drinking or talking. Congestion of the head, with heat and redness of the face. Burning headache.

EYES.—Eyes red and inflamed, with deep redness of the vessels, and intolerable pains. Profuse lachrymation with intense pain. Intense dread of the light. Heat and burning pain in the eyes, with pressure, especially on moving the balls. Red, hard

swelling of the eyelids. Staring look. Obscuration of sight.

EARS.—Humming or roaring in the ears. Extreme sensitiveness and intolerance of noises.

NOSE.—Bleeding from the nose, especially in plethoric persons. Very sensitive to odors, sneezing. Coryza, with headache, humming in the ears, and colic; clear liquid discharge from nose.

FACE.—Bloated, very red face; redness of the cheeks, also only of one cheek; alternate redness and paleness. Face feels swollen, though it is not. Sweat on the forehead. Bluish face, with blackish lips. Semilateral face-ache, with swelling of the lower jaw. Lips black and dry, or blue. Distortion of features; expression of terror. Face feels numb.

TEETH.—Toothache (especially from cold) in a raw air, with throbbing pains on one side of the face. Rheumatic pains in the face and teeth; also congestive, especially in young plethoric persons who lead a sedentary life.

MOUTH.—Sensation of dryness, and dryness of the mouth and tongue, Burning of the tongue. It feels swollen. Numbness of the tongue. Increased flow of saliva.

THROAT.—Burning and stinging in the throat, with difficulty of swallowing. Acute inflammation of the throat, palate and tonsils, with violent fever, and dark redness of the parts. Stinging choking in the throat, when swallowing or talking.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Taste bitter; or foul, flat,

fishy, or, as of spoiled eggs. Burning, unquenchable thirst. Taste in mouth as of pepper.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS. — Hiccough. Vomiting of mucus or green bile. Heartburn.

STOMACH. — Pressure as from a load or stone in the stomach and pit of the stomach. Tightness, pressure, fullness and weight in the region under the false ribs. Pressure in the region of the liver, with oppression of breathing. Acute inflammation of the liver, with violent fever and painful sensitiveness. Jaundice.

ABDOMEN. — The abdomen is painfully sensitive to the touch. Distended abdomen, with inflammation, and paroxysms of anguish. Trembling and fermentation in the abdomen. The abdomen is distended and swollen, as in dropsy. Cutting, colicky pains, with tension and pressure. Cholera Morbus.

STOOL, ETC. — Frequent scanty and loose stools with straining. Watery diarrhœa. Bleeding piles. White stools with red urine. Diarrhœa with colic.

URINARY ORGANS. — Difficult and scanty emission of urine. Incontinence of urine. Painful, anxious urging to urinate. Copious discharge of urine, depositing a bloody sediment after standing. Brown, burning urine, with brick-dust sediment.

MENSTRUATION, ETC. — Increased and profuse menses, especially in plethoric females. Suppressed menses, copious, tenacious, yellowish leucorrhœa. Fear of death, and restlessness during pregnancy. Milk Fever with delirium.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC. — Cough violent. Short,

dry cough, excited by titillation in the larynx, with constant inclination to cough, or occurring at night, returning every half hour. Cough during the fever heat. Spasmodic, rough, croaking cough, sometimes with danger of suffocation and constriction of the windpipe. Cough, with thick, white, bloody or mucous expectoration. Expectoration, fluid, frothy. Influenza with inflammatory symptoms, pleurisy, rheumatic pains, and sore throat. Inflammation of the windpipe and bronchi. Spitting of blood. Breath offensive.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Aching, oppressive and constrictive pain in the chest. Weight and sense of fullness. Shortness of breath, especially when sleeping. The breathing is anxious, labored, sobbing, or quick and superficial; or loud, strong, and noisy, with open mouth and asthma. Paroxysms of suffocation, with anxiety. Stinging and single stitches in the chest and sides of the chest, especially when drawing breath and coughing. Palpitation of the heart with great anguish. Beats of heart distinctly perceptible, taking place in rapid succession; pulse being slow and intermittent; patient having momentary attacks of debility. Lancinations in region of heart, hindering respiration, and the erect posture, with sensitiveness to pressure in this region.

BACK.—Pains in the small of the back, as if bruised and lamed by blows. Painful stiffness of the nape of the neck.

EXTREMITIES.—The hip-joint and thigh feel as if

lamed and bruised. Unsteadiness of the knees. Tearing pain in the knees. The arms feel as if lamed and bruised by blows. Coldness of the extremities, with blueness of the nails of toes and fingers; *also*, with collapse of pulse. General convulsions; upper and lower limbs drawn in, hands and thumbs clenched; face covered with cold sweat, eyes turned upwards.

APIS.—Ap.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Dropsical swellings of all parts. Inflammations of various organs. Aggravation from heat, especially in a warm room; cold water relieves. Excessive sensitiveness to touch and external pressure; several symptoms increased by lying down, relieved by sitting; walking and motion relieve many and the worst of the symptoms. Toward evening, vertigo, headache, pains in the eyes, toothache and colic; hoarseness, cough, chilliness and heat. Towards morning, increased restlessness, chilly, headache, colic, tenesmus and diarrhœa. Dropsy of any part of body, external or internal, without thirst.

SKIN.—Pallor with emaciation; wax-colored skin, with menstrual difficulties; skin dry and rough in dropsy. Most violent itching all over; sensation all over as if stung by insects; pricking pains with burning heat. Erysipelatous swellings; inflamed lymphatics, marked by red lines; painful red swellings. Extensive inflammation of the cellular tissue. Tumors of various kinds. Nettle rash; painful,

hard, purple spots on the face, forehead, neck and limbs; dark, painful purple swellings here and there.

SLEEP.—Great desire to sleep during the day; too early in the evening; frequent waking; sleep very restless, disturbed by dreams—frightful dreams. Nervous restlessness, preventing him from sleeping; worse the latter part of the night.

FEVER.—Chilly every afternoon at 3 or 4 o'clock; chill runs over the back; the hands are as if dead; after an hour, feverish heat, with hoarse cough; cheeks and hands hot without thirst; chilliness, with cold limbs and nausea. Heat all over; face red as in scarlet fever; heat at night; heat with rapid breathing; violent heat, dry skin, shaking cough; sweat penetrating the clothing; sweat and dryness of the skin alternating. Pulse rapid, wiry; small and quick in dropsy.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Depression, anxiety, excitement and fear increase till death; fear of death; feeling as if could not breathe; weeping mood. Irritable, nervous, restlessness; excessive levity, murmuring and delirium, with heat; violent delirium; unable to fix the thoughts on anything.

HEAD.—Vertigo, worse on closing the eyes; confusion. The head feels as if too full; sometimes a sudden rush of blood to the head; head feels too large; dull pain all over the head, relieved by pressure; severe, pressing pain in the forehead and temples; pain over the eyes; violent pain in the left temple, boring pain there; dull pain in back part

of head; fullness and heaviness there; pain in the forehead and temples, or in the whole forehead, with inclination to hold the head with the hand; groaning and tossing about, often with vomiting. Violent attacks of headache, with sensitiveness to light and noise. Gastric, bilious, abdominal neuralgiæ, especially hemicraniæ. (An ointment made with dried bees is said to cure baldness.)

EYES.—Light insufferable; twitching of the right eyelid, of the left eyeball; heaviness of the eyelids; sensation of fullness in the eyes; violent shooting pains through or over the eyes; pricking sensation in the eyes as from a foreign body; the eyes are painful and weep; inflammation of the eyes and lids, with burning, biting pains and itching. Chronic inflammation of the eyes; lids swollen, dark red, conjunctiva red; full of dark vessels, the cornea obscure, smoky; sight indistinct; cannot bear the light; the eyes are moist and stick together. Rheumatic inflammation of the eyes; the eyes weep from nervous restlessness. **STYES.** Lids swollen, dark red; dropsical swelling; swollen about the eyes; itching, pricking about the eyes.

EARS.—Red swelling of both ears.

NOSE.—Frequent sneezing. On blowing the nose, blood is discharged; dryness of the nose; nose swollen.

FACE.—Pale. Burning in the face and a sensation of fullness as if the vessels were too full, much worse for bending forward. Red face, livid, face feels as if swollen. Erysipelas.

LIPS.—Dreadful burning pains in the lips, then extending to the gums and the head, and finally over the whole body. Lips swollen; lips dry with a dark streak in the red border.

TEETH.—Toothache, jerking pain; toothache with headache; the gums bleed easily.

MOUTH.—Tongue as if burnt; tongue rough and sore. Redness, burning; blisters on the edge of the tongue, very painful. Tongue swollen, dry, shining, yellow; tough, adherent saliva on the tongue; tongue dry and white. Dryness in mouth and throat, they feel as if burnt; inflammation of the roof of the mouth and the uvula; offensive breath. Salivation profuse, tough, tenacious saliva.

THIRST.—Obliged to clear the throat frequently; dryness and heat in throat and roof of the mouth. Tongue swollen so that could not swallow a drop; Sense of fullness, constriction and suffocation in the throat. The tonsils red and swollen, as well as the palate and roof of the mouth: the palate looks like a bag of water. Sore throat after scarlet fever.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Loss of appetite. Thirst absent in dropsy and in sore throat; great thirst in diarrhœa. Eructation, with which tasteless water comes up into the mouth. Violent eructations with headache, nauseated and dizzy. Vomits food or bile. Vomiting and diarrhœa.

STOMACH.—Pressure on the stomach, pricking pains as from needles, stomach and belly feel sore; heat and burning in stomach. A hot vapor seems to rise from the stomach, with dryness in the throat,

without thirst ; burning cheeks and cold feet, without increased pulse ; burning in the stomach, as if it were acid, then yellowish diarrhœa, approaching a green ; almost painless.

ABDOMEN.—Violent, burning pain under the short ribs, of both sides ; worst and most persistent on the left side, hindering sleep for a week. Rumbling in the belly, and a sense of fullness. Colic in the morning, near the navel, from the hips to the navel, with pressing down of the womb as if menses could come on ; burning in the belly ; belly feels sore, sensitive to touch, soreness ; feels full and distended. Dropsy.

STOOL.—Urging to stool, with rumbling. Passage of wind before the stool ; frequent thin, yellow stools with the greatest weakness ; the stools occur with every motion of the body, as if the anus were open ; orange colored, dark brown, green, white. Nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, at first lumpy and not offensive, but afterwards watery and very offensive, then pappy, mixed with blood and mucus, with much straining ; constipation with inflammation of the stomach ; piles or menstrual irregularities.

URINE.—An almost constant desire to pass water ; seems unusually warm, even burning ; frequent urination, quantity increased. Color watery, pale, straw-color ; highly colored, pale yellow with brick-dust sediment.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Pain in left ovary as if displaced ; worse on motion ; while stretching in bed a fine, cutting pain, extending from left ovary across

the belly to the right; numbness in region of right ovary, extending to the ribs and down the whole right leg. Sharp, cutting, pinching pains in the swollen ovaries, with scanty urine and constipation. Inflammation and dropsy of the ovaries, menses flow two or three days, then cease a day, and return again, and so on for ten days; the right ovary very sensitive during menstruation. Violent, spasmodic, bearing-down pains, like labor-pains; for 24 hours, then a scanty discharge of dark, bloody mucus for 20 hours. Amenorrhœa; uterine hæmorrhage..

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Hoarseness, with rough voice; feels tired in the larynx; cough prevents sleep after lying down, waking again about midnight with the same tickling, irresistibly inclining to violent cough, which is felt in the head. Croupy cough, respiration very slow, very labored; every drop of fluid almost chokes him; can hardly breathe from the swelling of the tongue; short, rapid breathing. Difficult to breathe when going up stairs.

CHEST. Sense of fullness in the chest; constricted asthmatic ailments; attacks of suffocation. Dropsy of the chest. Stitches in the side. Heat in the chest. Stitches below the heart; pains near the heart, almost interrupting respiration; pulse intermittent, quick, hard, frequent, thread-like; small and quick in dropsy.

NECK.—Glands swollen in the throat. Neck stiff. Very violent rheumatic stitches in the muscles of the right side of the neck; worse on moving the head toward that side.

BACK.—Great weakness of the back ; pains in the back hindering breathing ; stitches in the back ; cold thrills running over the back, flashes of heat ; stiffness in the lower part of the back.

UPPER EXTREMITIES.—Pain in the left shoulder, extending to the neck ; dull pains in the bones of the arms ; both arms feel as if going to sleep, especially the left ; hands and arms painful and swollen for several days ; tingling in both arms as if asleep, especially in the left ; hands tremble ; hands blue, inclined to be cold ; hot hands, the hands swollen to the ends of the fingers.

LOWER EXTREMITIES.—Soreness in left hip joint, then weakness, unsteadiness, trembling in this joint ; legs as if paralyzed ; itching on thighs and legs ; swelling of the knee, painful ; creeping as if asleep in left leg to feet ; feet tremble ; heaviness and stiffness of the feet ; drawing pains extending to the feet ; cold feet with burning cheeks ; white and red spots on the legs and feet ; burning of the feet ; numbness of the toes ; swelling of the feet, as if dropsical.

ARNICA MONTANA.—Arn.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Consequences of stoppage of the blood in various parts, whether resulting from a blow or contusion, or from some inward causes. Has long been held in repute as a panacea for bruises or contusions, and shows itself curative in cases which have arisen from contusions received months, even years before. Deserves consideration in all

congestions which have not as yet passed to acute inflammation. The pains are often very severe, producing a high degree of mental excitement, ; and as they are frequently followed by hæmorrhage, this remedy should be considered whenever there is an undue discharge of blood from any organ.

SKIN.—Pricking in the skin or hæmorrhage in various parts. Erysipelatous swellings. Boils.

SLEEP.—Gets sleepy too early in the evening. Starting, and jerking the head backwards, during sleep. Moaning during sleep, or loud, unintelligible talking. Sleep full of dreams, anxious, heavy, frightful.

FEVER.—Great internal heat, hands and feet being cold, accompanied by chills over the whole body. Dry heat in bed, with violent thirst; heat becomes intolerable to him, but he cannot bear to be uncovered. Dry heat over the whole body after waking, early in the morning. Sour sweat at night. Nightly thirst. Thirst without any external heat; cold all over, though the skin feels warm. Chilliness in back and front of thighs, early in the morning. Fever early in the morning, first chilliness, then heat. Painfulness of the periosteum of all the bones, such as occurs in an attack of fever and ague. Shivering over the whole body and head, with heat in the head and redness and heat in the face, accompanied by coldness of the hands, and feelings as if the hips, the back and front of the arms were bruised. A good deal of thirst and drinking during the yawning stage, previous to fever, afterwards thirst, but little drink-

ing during the hot stage. Shaking chills without thirst. Short repeated attacks of anguish, with flushes of heat over the whole body.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Anxious. Irritable. Depressed. Excessive sensitiveness of the mind, sometimes alternating with great sensitiveness of the body. Quarrelsome and peevish. Apprehensive. Hopeless. Inclined to start.

HEAD.—Vertigo, as if everything were turning. Heat in the head, not in the rest of the body. Aching in temples or forehead. Pain as if head were distended from within outwards. Aching, pressing, shooting or stitching pain in the forehead or temples. Headache, as if nail had been driven into temple. Headache which is tolerable only when lying down, but becomes intolerable when raising one's self and sitting up in bed. Pain in back of head, as if hair were pulled.

EYES.—Staring eyes, denoting anguish; the eyelids are swollen and ecchymozed; burning in the eyes, without any dryness; occasional flow of tears which burn like fire.

EARS.—Pain in the cartilage of the left ear, as if the part had been bruised or contused. Heat and burning in the ear. Diminished hearing. Humming in the ear.

NOSE.—The nose pains from above downwards, as if he had a violent fall upon it. Swelling of the nose. Frequent bleeding of the nose.

FACE.—Throbbing and pinching in the swollen cheek. Pain as from bruises in the articulation of the

right jaw. Red swelling of one cheek, with throbbing and pinching pain, swollen lip, and great heat in the head, the body being cool.

TEETH.—Throbbing toothache; teeth feel as if pressed out by the blood rushing towards them; more painful when touched; tearing and throbbing in the left upper molars: toothache, with coldness of the lower part of the body, with warmth of upper part.

MOUTH.—Dryness in mouth; tongue white; putrid taste in mouth. Biting sensation in the tongue. Putrid smell from mouth.

THROAT.—Burning in back part of the throat. Pain in the throat, as if something hard or rough were lodged there. Swallowing is prevented by a sort of nausea, as if the food could not go down.

TASTE AND APPETITE.—Bitter taste early after waking up. Putrid, slimy taste. Desire for vinegar. Taste of rotten eggs in mouth.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Empty eructation; eructations, tasting of rotten eggs. Complete want of appetite, with nausea. Qualmishness of the stomach. Nausea. Vomiting. Vomiting of blood.

STOMACH.—Feeling of fullness of stomach, followed by loathing. Pressure, as of a stone in the stomach. Rumbling in the stomach, with colic.

ABDOMEN.—Pressure from below upward in the region of the spleen. Stitches under false ribs of left side, arresting breathing. Colic, resembling dysentery. Tension and inflation of the abdomen. Distension of the abdomen; painful when moving, as from an internal wound. Sharp thrusts in the abdo-

men, from one side to the other. Aching pains in the region of the liver; colic—an hour afterwards, tenesmus, at last an evacuation of fæces, composed of small lumps, mixed with flatulence. Colicky pains from flatulence. Rumbling in the abdomen.

STOOL.—Flatulence smelling like rotten eggs. Urging to stool, followed by a copious, loose or pap-like, sourish-smelling stool, giving great relief (every day, four or five times). Hard, difficult stool, with pressure in the abdomen. Papescent diarrhœa, with distension of the abdomen, previous to stool; papescent brown stool, with rumbling in the abdomen. Frequent small stools, consisting only of slime. White, diarrhœa-like stool. Involuntary stool at night, when asleep. Undigested stools.

URINARY ORGANS.—Frequent desire to urinate, with copious emission of urine. Watery urine. Tenesmus of the neck of the bladder. Desire to urinate, accompanied by a somewhat biting, burning, increased after urination. Stitches in the urethra after urination. Brown, clear urine, which immediately becomes whitish and turbid. Brown urine, with brick-dust sediment. Urine reddish, dark red, yellowish red, or watery. Involuntary urination at night.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Symptoms as if menses would make their appearance. Too long and too violent after-pains; soreness of the parts after hard labor; erysipelatous inflammation of the mammæ and soreness of the nipples.

LARYNX AND TRACHEA.—Hoarseness (especially

suitable where the vocal organs have been over-exerted by long and loud talking). Dry, short and hard cough, as from a titillation in the trachea, every morning, after rising. Cough at night, during sleep. Cough accompanied by crying, in children. Cough which excites vomiting. Cough producing a feeling in the ribs as if bruised; cough with stitches in the side of the chest. Bloody expectoration.

CHEST.—Short, panting breath. Difficulty of breathing; expirations and inspirations quick. Oppression at the chest, with anguish; pains in the abdomen, and headache. Prickings in the side of the chest. Stitching pain in one side of the chest, accompanied by a short cough, which increases the pain, and by continued asthma. His chest feels raw. All the joints of the bones and cartilages of the chest feel painful, as if they were bruised, during motion and breathing. Stitches in the heart, from the left side to the right, with fainting fits. Pain in the region of the heart, as if it were squeezed. The motion of the heart is at first very rapid, then suddenly slow. Pain as from a sprain in the joints of the chest and back.

BACK.—The small of the back is painful, as if bruised and lame. Tingling in the vertebral column. Aching pain between the shoulder-blades. Pain in the right shoulder-blade, as after a violent shock or fall. The head feels heavy and falls to one side.

EXTREMITIES.—Various pains, as if from sprains or bruises. Paralysis of the left half of the body.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.—Ars.

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES.—The pains are felt at night while sleeping. The pains seem intolerable, drive one to despair and frenzy; are burning, attended with great restlessness. The pains appear periodically, and are particularly apt to recur every day or every fourth day. The paroxysms of pain are frequently accompanied with secondary complaints, such as shuddering, coldness, anxiety, excessive failing of strength and inability to remain up. The pains are aggravated by other people's talking, or by lying on the affected part; the pains abate by external warmth, or when standing, or moving the body.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Burning pains in internal and external parts. Dropsical swellings. Scrofulous complaints. Excessive prostration; general rapid sinking of strength. Emaciation. Consumption. Atrophy of children. Fainting fits. Spasms. Convulsions. Epilepsy. Trembling of the limbs; also in drunkards. Asiatic Cholera. Complaints arising from cold and wet. Gouty and rheumatic pains, drawing and lacerating, particularly in the limbs, with inability to lie on the affected part, and diminution of the pains when moving it.

SKIN.—Dry, parchment-like, or else blue and cold skin. Burning and burning itching. Itch-like eruption. Pimples filled with a watery fluid, with vio-

lent burning, which leaves no rest. Rash or miliary eruptions, especially white. Nettle-rash. Pustules. Red pustules, changing to crusty, burning, and spreading ulcers. Black pocks, as if gangrenous. Ulcers, with raised callous edges; with red shining halo; with fetid, watery discharge, or proud flesh. Cancers or gangrenous ulcers. Ulcers with thin bloody pus; or extremely painful, with stinging or burning. Blood-blisters cover the whole body. Carbuncle. Chilblains. Suppurating herpes, with burning pains. Varicose veins.

SLEEP.—Sleeplessness, with uneasiness and tossing about. Starting of the limbs when on the point of falling asleep; also starting after falling asleep; moaning and grating of the teeth. Frightful dreams. Nightly restlessness, with great anguish about the heart.

FEVER.—External coldness, with internal heat, or internal coldness with external heat. General coldness, with loss of pulse, and clammy, cold sweat. Chilliness and shuddering, without thirst, particularly after drinking. Quotidian, tertian, and quartan fevers, with indistinct chilliness and heat, with great restlessness and thirst, or else without thirst, during the chilliness and heat. Heat dry and burning. Nightly sweats. Debilitating sweats. Pulse irregular, or rapid, weak, small.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Excessive anxiety and restlessness, driving one to and fro in the day time, and out of bed at night. Dread of being alone. Exces-

sive fear of death. Vexed mood. Religious melancholy. Delirium.

HEAD.—Giddiness, with reeling, or as if one would fall, with nausea when lying—less when sitting up. Beating pain in the forehead, with inclination to vomit. Aching, stupefying pain, with heaviness. Periodical headache. Swelling of the head and face. Scaldhead. Burning pustules on the head. The hairy scalp is painful when touched.

EYES.—Inflammation of the eyes, with violent, burning pain. Scrofulous inflammation. Inflammation of the inner surface of the eyelids, with inability to open the eyes. Lachrymation. Nightly agglutination. Dimsightedness. Great swelling of the lids; also inflammatory. Acid, corrosive tears. Wild, staring look. Excessive intolerance of light. Spasmodic closing of the lids.

EARS.—Humming in the ears, with hard hearing, as if the ears were stopped.

NOSE.—Burning in the nose. Swelling of the nose, with pain to the touch. Violent bleeding from the nose. Ulceration of the nostrils, high up in the nose, with discharge of fetid and bitter tasting ichor. Dryness of the nose. Sneezing. Profuse fluent cold in the head, with stoppage of the nose; with hoarseness and sleeplessness; with discharge of a watery mucus, occasioning a biting, burning and soreness in the nose.

FACE.—Sunken countenance. Pale, death-colored face. Yellow, livid, or bluish face. Bloated, puffed, red face. Distorted features. Cadaverous face.

Swelling of the face, especially below the eyelids. Drawing or burning face-ache. Scabbing ulcers. Cancer of the face. Eruption about the mouth. Bluish, blackish or dry lips. Swelling of the glands of the lower jaw, with pain as from contusion. Sunken eyes, with blue margin, and pointed nose.

TEETH.—Drawing pressure in the teeth. Spasmodic grinding of the teeth.

MOUTH.—Tongue bluish, or coated white, or brown, or blackish; also dry and cracked. Swelling and gangrene of the tongue. Fetor from the mouth. Scurvy of the gums. Great dryness of mouth, often accompanied with violent thirst. Hurred speech.

THROAT.—Sore throat when swallowing, as from an internal swelling. Burning pain. Gangrenous sore throat. Impeded swallowing, as if the parts were paralyzed. Accumulation of grayish or greenish mucus.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Bitter taste in mouth, particularly after eating and drinking; also putrid or sour taste. Violent, burning, unquenchable, suffocative thirst, obliging to drink frequently, or else complete absence of thirst. Loss of appetite. Derangement of the stomach in consequence of ices, acids, fruits, etc.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Frequent hiccough and empty eructations. Nausea, obliging one to lie down. Waterbrash. Vomiting after every meal, and after drinking; chronic vomiting of everything one eats or drinks; vomiting of yellow-green mucus or bile,

of brownish or blackish substance ; also of blood. Vomiting ; with diarrhœa ; with violent colic ; with internal burning heat and thirst ; of water, or attended with great weakness.

STOMACH.—Excessive pains in the stomach, and pit of the stomach. Great painfulness to the touch. Pressure of the stomach, with weight as of a stone. Colic after food. Spasmodic pains. Heat or burning in the stomach, and pit of the stomach, with pain and oppression. Distension of the stomach.

ABDOMEN.—Rumbling in the abdomen, accompanied with extreme restlessness. Excessive colic, with violent anguish in the abdomen. Distended abdomen. Cutting in the abdomen. Spasmodic pains. Violent, burning pains in the whole abdomen. Coldness and chilliness in the abdomen. Periodical colic. Dropsy.

STOOL, ETC.—Diarrhœa after eating or drinking ; violent, with frequent discharges, straining, colic, thirst, vomiting, or great weakness. Involuntary discharge. Evacuations—burning, bilious, undigested, mucous, putrid, watery, or bloody. Burning, swollen, or painful piles.

URINARY ORGANS.—Suppression of urine. Difficult, painful urination. Bloody or burning urine.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Profuse menstruation. During menses, lancinations, hither and thither in abdomen and back, obliging her to bend double, with moaning and weeping. Suppression of menses. Leucorrhœa, corrosive, thick and yellowish. Men-

struation, with various pains. Premature menstruation.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC. — Voice hoarse, low, almost inaudible. Feeling of dryness and burning in the larynx. Dry cough, fatiguing and violent, short and hacking, with soreness, as from excoriation in the chest. Cough, as if occasioned by the smoke of sulphur, with sense of suffocation; or after drinking; or as caused by a titillation in the windpipe. Cough in the evening when in bed. Expectoration difficult, scanty or frothy; or consisting of tenacious mucus, which is lodged in the chest. Saltish expectoration. Expectoration consisting of a blood-streaked mucus. Periodical coughing.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Anxious and oppressive shortness of breath. Oppression and labored breathing, when going up hill, or when walking rapidly. Arrest of breathing and suffocative oppression, sometimes with weakness and excessive debility. Constriction of the chest, with anguish, burning, or feeling as if excoriated and raw. Palpitation of the heart, violent, excessive, irregular, with great anguish, especially at night. Shooting in the breast and breast bone.

EXTREMITIES. — Drawing and lacerating in the arms, particularly at night. Ulcers on the lower limbs. Ulcerated, spreading blisters on the feet. Swelling of the feet; hot, shining, with burning red spots. Trembling of the limbs. Pains in the knees, as if bruised. Cramps of the thighs, calves and toes.

BELLADONNA.—Bell.

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES. — Belladonna is particularly suited to complaints of plethoric individuals disposed to inflammation; also to those of women and children; or for complaints of lymphatic, scrofulous individuals, liable to glandular swellings.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Spasms, startings and convulsions of the limbs; after a fit of chagrin; renewed by the least contact; with screams and loss of consciousness; with delirium; with extension of the limbs; or violent distortion of the muscles. Paroxysms of stiffness and immobility of all the limbs, or of single limbs only. Epileptic spasms; hysteric spasms; St. Vitus' dance, especially in girls. Trembling of the limbs; weariness. Great general debility. Lameness and paralysis; paralysis of one side of the body. Liability to take cold, with great sensitiveness to cold air. Atrophy and wasting of scrofulous subjects. Bad effects from taking cold; from fright, from chagrin or mortification; from abuse of mercury. Rheumatic and gouty complaints, with inflammation and swelling. Pressure, burning, stinging, or tingling in the limbs. Congestion of blood to various parts. Inflammation of internal organs, with disposition to suppurate. Scrofulous and rickety complaints. Fainting fits, sometimes resembling lethargy. Plethora.

SKIN.—Uniform, smooth, shining, scarlet redness of the skin, with dryness, heat, itching, burning and bloatedness of the parts, especially the face, neck, chest, abdomen and hands. Erysipelatous inflammation, with swelling. Red, hot swelling of affected parts. Vesicular erysipelas (when fever is violent). Scarlet rash over the whole body; eruption, resembling measles; purple rash; small-pox, when the brain is affected. Vesicular eruptions, with scurf, whitish border and swelling. Glandular swellings. painful or suppurating. Scrofulous and mercurial ulcers, also cancerous.

SLEEP.—Drowsiness. Somnolence; stupor; lethargy; deep sleep, with snoring. Sleeplessness: even with drowsiness; sleeplessness from anguish at night; restlessness; frequent waking, with difficulty of getting asleep again; starting, as if in a fright. During sleep, tossing about, screaming, moaning, starts. Anxious, frightful, wearisome dreams.

FEVER.—Alternations of chilliness and heat. Chilliness and coldness of single parts (of the limbs), with burning heat of other parts (of the head). Heat; violent burning; internal or external; dry; principally of the head and face. During the hot stage: delirium, redness and puffiness of the face, and great thirst. Inflammatory, catarrhal, rheumatic, milk, puerperal, and typhoid fevers, with furious delirium and loss of consciousness. Pulse strong and quick, full and slow; sweat during or after fever; cold sweat on forehead; night sweat.

MORAL SYMPTOMS. — Great anguish about the heart, and restlessness. Crying and howling of children, as from rage. Tremulous despondency. Loss of courage. Great irritability and excitability of the senses. Delirium. Frenzy, with attempts at violence. Raging mania.

HEAD.—Loss of consciousness and stupefaction. Absence of thought and consciousness. Feeling of intoxication and reeling. Giddiness, with falling and without consciousness; with nausea. Giddiness, as though everything turned in a circle. Congestion of blood to the head, with heat and distension, and throbbing. Headache, especially in the forehead. Aching in the forehead; during motion, it increases so much as to cause the eyes to be closed. Headache, as though the brain were being pressed out. Periodical, nervous headache. Feeling of throbbing in the brain. Stitches and tearing in the head. Lancinations through the head in the evening. Pain, when stooping, as though everything would press out at the forehead. Fullness and heaviness of the head. Convulsive shaking and bending backwards of the head. Boring of the head into the pillow. Swashing in the head, as if full of water.

EYES.—Pains in the orbits. Feeling of burning dryness in both eyes. Inflammation of the eyes, with redness and swelling of the lids, also of newborn infants; of gouty or scrofulous persons, after catching cold. Violent aching pains in the eyes, from without inwards. Itching and burning of the lids. Heaviness of the lids. Heat in the eyes.

Wild, wandering looks. The eyes are dim, faint, without lustre, or else glistening, red, sparkling. Half opened, protruded, staring eyes. Dilated pupils. Burning tears. Dimness of sight. Partial blindness; one cannot read anything printed. Spasms of the eyes. Squinting. Intolerance of light. Agglutination of the eyelids. Nocturnal blindness, commencing at twilight. Halo seen around the candle light. Weakness of the sight from doing fine work. Sees things double.

EARS.—Earache, with boring and screwing in the ears. Tearing and stitches in the glands beneath the ears. Lacerating from above downwards in the external and internal ear. Tingling in the ears. Humming and murmuring. Roaring in the ears. Hardness of hearing, owing to having taken cold. Acute inflammation. Increased sensitiveness to noise. Inflammatory swelling of the salivary glands beneath the ears; also shooting pain.

NOSE.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of the internal and external nose. Bleeding at the nose. Diminished or increased smell. Ulceration in the nostrils. Cold in the head with cough. Fluent cold, with smell as of herring brine. Putrid smell from the nose. Pain, as if bruised, when touching the nose.

FACE.—Red face, with burning heat. Bluish-red, bloated face, with great heat of the body in the evening. Pale, sunken face, with distorted features, expressive of anguish. Scarlet-red spots in the face. Swelling of the cheeks, with heat. Face-ache, with

violent, cutting pains. Erysipelas of the face. Eruptions at the corners of the mouth, painful when touched. Glowing redness of the face, with violent, inexpressible headache, or, with icy cold extremities. Swelling of the cheeks with burning pains; also of one side of the face. Face-ache, with violent cutting or burning pains—worse about 4 p. m. Lips dark red. Swelling of the lips. Pimples on lips, change to an ulcer covered with a crust. The mouth is half open, or else, spasmodically closed in consequence of lockjaw. Stitching and tightness in the joints of the jaw. Inflammation and swelling of the glands under the jaws, and of the neck. Tearing in the jaws.

TEETH.—Lockjaw. Grinding of the teeth, with foam at the mouth. Dull drawing in the upper and right row of teeth, the whole night. Digging toothache. The teeth feel elongated. Rheumatic toothache, or throbbing, particularly in females, especially when pregnant. Lacerating toothache; worse in the evening. Toothache, with red, hot face and throbbing in the head. Ulcerative pains in the gums when touched. Heat in the gums, or itching and throbbing. Painful swelling. Difficult dentition.

MOUTH.—Red, inflammatory swelling of the inner mouth and soft palate. The tongue is painful, especially to the touch; it is red, hot and dry, with red edges and white in the middle. Cracked tongue; white-coated, with salivation. Feeling in the tip of the tongue as if it had a blister upon it; painfully

burning when touched. The small eminences on the tongue (papillæ) are bright red, inflamed, and swollen. Tremor of the tongue. Stammering, and paralytic weakness of the organs of speech. Nasal voice. Profuse salivation. Tongue coated white, yellow, brown, or with tenacious mucus on it. Inflammatory swelling of the tongue. Great dryness in the mouth and throat, with or without thirst.

THROAT.—Rawsness and soreness of the palate. Great dryness and burning in the throat. Inflammation of the throat and back part of the mouth. Sore throat; shooting pain, as from an internal swelling. Internal swelling of the throat. Soreness, when swallowing or spitting. Sensation, as of a lump, which cannot be removed. Violent, lancinating pains in the throat when swallowing or breathing. Inflammation of the tonsils; also swelling and suppuration. Redness and swelling of the uvula, or soft palate. Impeded deglutition, or entire inability to swallow even liquids, which return by the nose. Painful contraction and narrowing of the upper part of the throat. When swallowing one experiences a sensation in the throat as though the parts were too narrow, contracted, as if nothing would go down. Aversion to every kind of liquid.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Loss of taste. Insipid taste in the mouth. Disgusting taste; the tongue being clean. Putrid taste. Aversion to food. Complete loss of appetite. Violent, burning, suffocative, unquenchable thirst, with inability to swallow the least drop, or with great aversion to drinks.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Violent pressing, as though the internal parts would fall out. Congestion of blood to the uterine. False spasmodic labor pains. Stitches in the parts. Uterine hæmorrhage; or flooding of bright red blood, or with discharge of lumps of fetid blood, with pressing on the parts, colic and leucorrhœa. Great excitement of the passions. Moral derangement, toothache, spasms, and colic of pregnant females. Hæmorrhage after confinement, or after miscarriage. Convulsions of lying-in women, milk fever, deficiency of milk, or too great a flow. Puerperal fever, particularly after a violent emotion, or after suppression of the milk. Erysipelatous inflammation of the breasts, particularly from weaning. Swelling and induration of the breasts. Ophthalmia, spasms, sleeplessness, and crying of new-born infants. Trouble from teething.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Great painfulness of the upper part of the windpipe, with danger of suffocation when touching or turning the throat, when coughing, talking, or taking breath. Spasmodic constriction of the throat. Hoarseness. Noise and rattling in the bronchi. The voice is rough, hoarse, weak and whizzing. Loss of voice. Nocturnal cough, mostly dry, with tearing in the chest, or with cold in the head, and stitches in the breast-bone. Dry cough, day and night, with tickling in the throat, or with headache and redness of the face. Dry and short cough. Hacking cough. Coughing fit, with subsequent heat. With asthma, from rush of blood to the chest. Violent dry cough, as if a for-

eign body had got into the throat. Dry, spasmodic cough, with retching, especially after midnight. Paroxysms of hooping cough. Hollow cough. The cough is preceded by weeping, or pain in the stomach and inclination to vomit. Expectoration of bloody mucus. The slightest movement at night renews the cough.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Oppression of the chest. Labored, irregular breathing, at times hurried, at times slow. Difficult respiration. Small, frequent, hurried, anxious, and short inspirations. Pressure in the chest, affecting the heart. Danger of suffocation when swallowing, or when turning or touching the neck. Stitches in the chest, with desire to cough, or particularly when coughing or yawning. Rush of blood to the chest. Violent palpitation of the heart, reverberating in the head. Tremor of the heart, with anguish and an aching pain.

BACK.—Painful swelling and stiffness of the neck and nape of the neck. Painful swelling of the glands of the neck and under the arm. Perceptible throbbings of the vessels of the neck.

EXTREMITIES.—Lacerating, with pressure in the shoulder, darting suddenly along the arm, particularly painful at night. Lameness and pressure of the arms, with weakness. Swelling, also scarlet redness of arms and hands. Painful jerkings, spasms and convulsions of the arms and hands. Laming and drawing pressure, and tearing in the arms. Stiffness of the hip-joint. Heaviness and lameness of the legs and feet.

BRYONIA ALBA.—Bry.

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES.—The symptoms are aggravated at night, after eating, and on motion.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic and gouty tension, drawing, tearing, and stitching, mostly in the limbs, especially when moving the parts, with intolerance of contact. Laming and bruised feeling in the extremities. Gouty, red, shining swelling of single parts, with stinging when moving them. Swelling and induration of the glands. Ailments arising from chagrin and other conditions, when attended with chilliness and coldness of the body.

SKIN.—Itch-like eruptions. Pimples on abdomen and hip, with burning, itching vesicles, which burst open and scale off, with itching and burning of the whole body. Yellow color of the skin, jaundice. Erysipelas of the joints. Rash, especially of lying-in women and their infants. White miliary eruption. Ailments from suppression of measles and scarlet eruptions.

SLEEP.—Frequent yawning the whole day, restless at night; sleepless from anguish or mental activity. Starts when falling asleep. Moaning in sleep. Anxious, vivid dreams. Nightly delirium. Sleep unrefreshing. Involuntary passages during sleep.

FEVER.—Chilliness and creeping chills, with muddled condition of the head, particularly in the evening, with coldness of the body. Intermittent

fever, with predominant coldness, thirst during the hot and chilly stage; dry cough, with stitches in the chest. *Before the chill*, vertigo and violent headache; stitching of the limbs. *During the chill*, heat in the head, redness of the face and thirst; chattering of the teeth, dry and viscid taste, nausea and vomiting. *During hot stage*, increase of headache and vertigo; heat, internal or external, or both; generally burning, dry, with thirst, also with red urine. Acute inflammatory fevers. Typhoid fevers, with petechiæ, white miliary eruption, violent delirium and intense heat. Febrile symptoms, preceding eruptions of small pox, varioloid and measles. Sweat breaking out readily; profuse, anxious, oily; sour at night, preceded by thirst.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Apprehensive; uneasiness and dread on account of the future; disposition to escape out of bed. Irritable; vexed; vehement. Delirious talk, especially at night.

HEAD.—Dizziness, as if one were turning around, or, as if everything were turning around him, when standing. Giddiness, especially when rising from a seat, disappearing after walking. Headache after every meal. Great fullness and heaviness of the head, with digging pressure in the direction of the forehead. Headache, when stooping, as though all the contents of the head would issue from the forehead. Pain in both temples, pressing from within outwards. Congestion of blood to the head, heat in the head. Throbbing headache, aggravated by motion. The headache sets in principally in the

morning, and is worse when moving, especially when moving the eyes. Burning in the forehead.

EYES.—Pressure in the eyes, as if full of sand. Burning in the eyes. Inflammation of the eyes and lids, especially in the case of new-born infants, and gouty persons. Dry burning itching tetter on the lids. Dread of light. Eyelids stuck together.

EARS.—Humming in the ears. Intolerance of noise. Feeling of stoppage in the ears.

NOSE.—Swelling of the nose, with violent ulcerative pain when touched. Inflamed and ulcerated nostrils. Bleeding of the nose; also from suppression of the menses. Dry cold in the head.

FACE.—Pale yellow, or livid color. Red, burning, hot face; swelling of the face. Lips swollen and cracked. Dry lips. Lips covered with ulcerated patches, burning when touched.

TEETH.—Darting or flashing pain in the teeth. Toothache on introducing anything warm into the mouth. Looseness, and sensation as if elongated. Gums painful, as if raw or sore.

MOUTH.—Dryness of the mouth, with great thirst. Tongue coated, white or yellow. Dry tongue. Accumulation of frothy, soap-like saliva.

THROAT.—Great dryness in the throat. Stinging in the throat, when swallowing or touching it.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Loss of appetite. Flat, insipid, or putrid taste. Everything tastes bitter. Violent thirst. Aversion to food. Desire for unusual things. Loss of taste.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Frequent empty eructations,

mostly bitter. Regurgitation of food; also after every meal. Nausea; also on waking in the morning. Empty retching, with waterbrash. Vomiting after drinking; of food; bitter vomiting. Vomiting of blood.

STOMACH.—Pressure (particularly after eating), as of a stone. Stitching in the stomach when lying on the side, also in the pit of the stomach, when making a false step. Burning in the stomach during motion. Intolerance of the least pressure in the pit of the stomach. Cutting as with knives. Sensation of swelling in the pit of the stomach.

ABDOMEN.—Pains in the liver, mostly stinging or tensive and burning, especially when touching the part, coughing, or drawing breath. Distension of the abdomen, especially after eating. Dropsy. Tearing and drawing in the abdomen, especially during motion. Violent lancinations. Pain in the abdomen, with anguish, which renders the breathing difficult, and is relieved by walking. Spasmodic pains after dinner. Rumbling, as if diarrhœa would set in. Heat in the abdomen.

STOOL, ETC.—Constipation. Chronic constipation. Large-sized stool, which is passed with difficulty. Hard, tough stool, with protrusion of the rectum. Diarrhœa, with previous colic; or from cold; or of undigested matter. Brown, frequent, loose stool. Morning diarrhœa.

URINARY ORGANS.—Urine scanty, red, brown and hot. Almost irresistible desire to urinate.

MENSTRUATION.—Menses too early. Flooding of

dark blood, with pain in the small of the back, and headache. Puerperal fever, particularly when the breasts are swollen with milk. Milk fever, with suppression of the flow of milk.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Hoarseness, with inclination to sweat. Cough, mostly dry, caused by titillation in the throat; or spasmodic and suffocating, after eating and drinking, with vomiting of the food. Cough, with stitches in the sides of the chest, or with headache, as if the head would fly to pieces. Cough, with yellowish expectoration, or with expectoration of pure blood, or blood-streaked mucus.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Breathing difficult; anxious, oppressed, short, sighing. Paroxysms of asthma at night, with stitching pains in the abdomen. Stitches in the chest and sides of the chest, especially when coughing or drawing a long breath, obliging one to sit up, or lie on the back, aggravated by motion. Heat and burning pain in the chest. Palpitation of the heart; frequently violent, and with oppression of the chest.

BACK.—Pain in the small of the back, like a painful stiffness, not allowing one to stand erect. Rheumatic stiffness and tension in the nape of the neck. Pain as from bruises in small of back.

EXTREMITIES.—Tearing in the shoulder joints and upper arms, with tension and stitching, and shining red swelling of the parts. Swelling of the arm around the elbow. Pain at the wrists, as if strained. Swelling of the hands. Tensive, painful stiffness of the knees. Rheumatic, shining, red swelling. Swell-

ing of the legs, down to the feet. Gouty swelling of the feet, with redness, heat and tensive pain. Pain in the feet, as if sprained on walking. Tightness in the calves.

CALCAREA CARBONICA.—Calc.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Crampy feeling in single parts, and contraction, especially of the fingers and toes. Gouty complaints, and tearing in the limbs, with liability to relapsing during a slight change of weather. Numbness of single parts. Swelling and curvature of bones. Epileptic spasms. Difficult walking of children. Atrophy, with glandular swelling of scrofulous subjects. Want of strength, especially in the morning; or arising from loss of animal fluids. Fatigue from speaking, or moderate walking. Emaciation. Liable to take cold; sensitive to cold air. Nervous excitement. The upper arms and thighs feel as if lamed and bruised.

SKIN.—Chronic eruption. Nettlerash, generally passing off in the cool air. Scaly skin. Humid, scurfy eruptions, or tetters, with burning pain, or they are clustered like grapes. Fistula. Unwholesome readily ulcerated skin; even small wounds suppurate and do not heal. Warts. Corns. Chaps. Carious ulcers. Gouty nodosities. Varicose veins.

SLEEP.—Drowsiness in the day time, and weariness. Difficulty of falling asleep from crowd of thoughts. Nocturnal tightness of breathing, with heat, apprehensive anxiety, restlessness. Illusions

of fancy when falling asleep. Full of anguish and raving. Starting up from anxious dreams, with screams. Horrid, frightful dreams. Talks in sleep. Exhausted on waking in morning.

FEVER.—Great internal chilliness, with thirst. Frequent flushes of heat, with anguish and throbbing at the heart. Tertian evening fever; first, heat in the face, then chilliness. Intermittent fever, particularly after abuse of quinine. Hectic fever, with alternate chills and heat. A good deal of sweat during moderate exercise, and at night in bed. Profuse night or morning sweat. Viscid night sweat.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Low-spirited and melancholy. Anxiety, anguish, despairing mood, with fear of disease and misery; with foreboding of sad events. Tendency to start. Vexed mood, obstinacy. Indifference.

HEAD.—Dizziness early after rising, with nausea and roaring in the ear, and a sensation as if he would fall down senseless. The head feels constantly as if too full, with loss of sense, as after turning a long time in a circle. Headache from taking cold. Semilateral headache, with inclination to vomit. Stupefying or throbbing headache, aggravated by mental efforts. Boring in the forehead, as if the head would burst. Heaviness in the head; congestion. Headache in the morning. Pressure from within outward. Icy coldness in and about the head. Scurf on the hairy scalp. The hair falls out, also in the case of lying-in-women.

EYES.—Pressure in the eyes. Stitches and itching

in the eyes. Inflammation, caused by a cold, or by foreign bodies penetrating into the eyes, or in the case of new-born infants or scrofulous persons. Sensation as of a grain of sand under lids. Swelling and redness of the eyelids; they become agglutinated every night. Eyes look watery, smarting, burning, and cutting in the eyes and lids, especially when reading by candle light. Slight twitching in the upper eyelids. Dilated pupils. Dimness of sight. Longsightedness. Light dazzles the eyes. Momentary blindness.

EARS.—Pulsations, and heat in the ears. Discharge of pus. Hard hearing. Ringing, buzzing, or singing in the ears. Cracking in the ears, when chewing. Humming in the ears, with hard hearing.

NOSE.—Inflammation, with redness and swelling. Sore, ulcerated nostrils. Bleeding almost to fainting. Bad smell from the nose. Dryness of the nose at night. Dullness of smell. Stoppage of the nose. Dry cold in the head. Violent, frequent sneezing.

FACE.—Pale, thin face. Itching of the whole face. Eruptions on lips, and about the mouth. Chapped lips. Swelling of the upper lip. Yellowness of the face. Tearing, pinching, tingling or stitching pains in the face. Ulcerated corners of the mouth. Painful swelling of the glands under the jaws.

TEETH.—Toothache; caused by a draught; or by cold; or excited again by cold or warm things, mostly of a gnawing character; or of pregnant

women. Swelling or bleeding of the gums. Difficult dentition. Painful sensibility of the gums.

MOUTH.—Little blisters on the tongue, with burning pain and heat in the mouth.

THROAT.—Swelling of the tonsils, with contractive sensation in the throat, during swallowing. Swelling and inflammation of the palate; the uvula is dark red, and covered with little blisters. Great dryness of the mouth and tongue, with a sense of roughness. Hawking of phlegm, early in the morning.

TASTE AND APPETITE.—Sour taste. Great thirst. Bitter or metallic taste, with complete loss of appetite. Canine hunger. Ravenous appetite, the stomach being weak. Aversion to meat and warm food. Hunger, soon after eating.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Eructations; bitter, sour, or tasting of food. Heartburn after any kind of food. Sour vomiting, particularly in children. Waterbrash. Dyspepsia. Great drowsiness after eating.

STOMACH.—Sudden distensive pain in stomach. Sense of weight in stomach. Painful pressure at stomach, resembling choking, or like a spasm, for two hours, obliging her to rise; or with griping tearing, when walking. Spasm of stomach with nausea, vomiting of food and oppression. Griping, gnawing, and sense as of jerking in the stomach. Burning at the stomach.

ABDOMEN.—Tension in the region under the ribs. Cannot bear tight clothes around the abdomen. Pressure in the abdomen, from the pit of the stom-

ach downwards. Frequent, severe spasms, especially in the evening and at night, with coldness of the thighs. Enlargement and hardness of the abdomen. Cutting or aching colic. Incarceration of flatulence. Loud rumbling.

STOOL, ETC.—Constipation ; also increasing from day to day. Hard, undigested stool. Diarrhœa, particularly of children, having a sour smell ; or white, thin and offensive discharges ; or of scrofulous individuals ; during teething ; or frothy ; or involuntary. Swelling and protrusion of piles. Thread worms.

URINARY ORGANS.—Frequent urination at night. Wetting the bed. After urination, single drops of urine continue to pass off. Mucus passed with urine. White, flour-like powder in the urine. Fetid dark brown urine, with white sediment. Burning in urethra, before, during and after urinating.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Itching of the parts. The menses are too profuse and too early. Uterine hæmorrhage, tendency to miscarry. Leucorrhœa before the menses. Milk-like leucorrhœa, which is mostly discharged while urinating. Mucous leucorrhœa. Leucorrhœa, with burning and itching in the pudenda. Toothache, congestion to the head, etc., during the menses. Deficiency of milk or too great a flow, in lying-in females. Muscular weakness in infants.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Chronic, or frequent painless hoarseness. Accumulation of mucus in chest. Dry, hacking cough in the evening, or at

night. Cough, with yellow fetid expectoration. Bloody cough. Expectoration saltish or of sweetish mucus.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Stoppage of breathing, when stooping. Stitching in the chest during motion; also at night, or after eating. Sensitiveness and soreness of the chest, when drawing breath. Pressure on the chest. Anguish about the heart. Excessive palpitation, with unequal pulse. Violent palpitation, with excessive anguish and uneasiness, difficulty of breathing and pain in the back. Palpitation at night, or after eating. Tightness and sense of fullness of chest. Rawness of chest, after much talking and when coughing.

BACK.—Pains in the small of the back and nape of the neck, after straining the parts, or pains as if sprained. Stiffness of the nape of the neck. Painful swelling of the glands of the neck.

EXTREMITIES.—Pains in the wrists, as if sprained. Cramps in the arms. Laming weakness of the arms. Drawing or tearing pains in the arms, mostly at night. Cramp in the hands, at night. Sweaty hands. Deadness of the hands, especially when grasping anything. Swelling of the hands. Drawing and shootings in the hip. Heaviness and weariness of the legs. Crampy feeling in the legs. Stitches in the knees, also swelling. Ulcers on the legs. Burning of the soles of the feet. Sweaty feet. Varicose veins. Corns. Numbness and deadness of the feet at night.

CAMPHORA.—Camph.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Sudden and violent inflammation, especially about the head and throat. Diseases having a catarrhal origin. Nervous disorders, spasms and convulsions of various kinds. Disorders attended with extreme prostration and collapse. Is peculiarly useful in eruptive and other disorders, when there seems a lack of susceptibility of the organism to the action of medicine. Affections produced by worms. Fainting.

SKIN.—Violent itching and burning of the skin. Blue, cold skin, with coldness of the body. Copious sweating.

SLEEP.—Frequent yawning. Sopor and delirium. Disturbed by dreams. Night sweats.

FEVER.—Chilliness over the whole body. Chills and chattering of teeth. Coldness of the body, with paleness. Warm sweat over the whole body. Copious cold sweat. Too sensitive to cold air. Shuddering, with gooseflesh. Redness of the cheeks. Heat about the head and whole body. Burning heat of the skin; intolerable heat. Frequent, full and hard pulse.

HEAD.—Violent delirium. Loss of consciousness. Vertigo; head inclines backwards. Congestion of blood to the head. Intense headache, with giddiness and indistinctness of vision. Throbbing, tearing, and lancinating headache. Sun-stroke, with heaviness and oppression of the head.

FACE.—Pale. First pale, with eyes closed, but afterwards staring and open, the eyes looking upward. Spasmodic contortion of muscles of the face.

EYES.—Staring, inflamed eyes. Twitchings and winking of the upper lids; brilliancy of the eyes. Obscuration of sight. Excessive contraction of the pupils.

MOUTH.—Foam at the mouth. Accumulation of saliva in the mouth. Dry, scraping sensation of the palate. Sensation of heat in the mouth and stomach.

THROAT.—Nightly pain in the throat, during and between the acts of swallowing, as if the throat were sore. Violent burning of the throat down the gullet.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Taste in mouth is natural, but all food tastes bitter.

STOMACH.—Frequent and almost continual empty eructations after dinner. Nausea with spitting. Pain in the region of the stomach. Burning in the stomach (as in Asiatic Cholera), accompanied with great thirst. Cramps, particularly in the calves.

ABDOMEN.—Burning heat in bowels. Contractive pains; flatulence. Cutting colic. Abdominal spasms. Pinching pain about navel.

STOOL.—Involuntary diarrhœa, or diarrhœa from sudden exposure (to extreme heat or from being chilled), burning, watery, with prostration.

URINARY ORGANS.—Retention of urine. Urination can only be affected with much effort—a little at a time, attended with burning.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Constrictive sensation in the throat. Accumulation of mucus in the air passages. Influenza. The patient is obliged to sit upright.

CHEST.—Oppressed, anxious, panting breathing, or difficult and sluggish. Oppression of the chest, resembling a suffocative catarrh.

CANTHARIS.—Canth.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Twitchings and convulsive movements of the tendons. Violent convulsions, with distortion of the limbs; shrieks and loss of consciousness. Lockjaw. Tetanic convulsions (the body becomes rigidly bent backwards, forwards, or to one side), with rage and frenzy; violent grinding of the teeth; discharge of a frothy and sometimes blood-streaked saliva; inability to swallow; convulsive contraction of the throat at every attempt to swallow; expression of terror and despair in the face; staring look; convulsively rolling eye. Hydrophobia. The convulsions frequently return from merely touching the throat, or from looking at water. Excessive debility and prostration. Hæmorrhage from various organs. Increased secretion from the mucous membrane.

SKIN.—Erysipelatous, active inflammation of the skin, with more burning than itching. Pimples and small itching vesicles here and there.

SLEEP.—Drowsiness in daytime. Sleeplessness at night; frequent startings from sleep; sleep dis-

turbed by vivid dreams. Confused, voluptuous or anxious.

FEVER.—Chilliness, mostly in the evening, with shaking, relieved by warm clothes. Violent, acute, burning fever. Pulse increased; hard and full as in febrile inflammation. Slight sweat; cold sweat on hands and feet.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Melancholy. Apprehensive. Restless. Indisposed to do anything. Nervous, sensitive, irritable.

HEAD.—Dullness of the head. Vertigo. Violent pains deep in the head. Tearing in the head. Throbbing, deep in the right side. Congestion of blood to the head, when stooping, with redness of the face.

EYES.—Twitching and stinging of the lids. Inflammation of the eye. Eyes water profusely.

FACE. Heat in the face, suddenly, with redness and thirst. Pale, sickly, yellow complexion. Sunken countenance. Face bloated. Pimples on the face and lips. Heat and dryness of lips. Peeling off of the lips.

MOUTH.—Burning, extending through the throat down to the stomach. Inflammation of the mucous membrane. Accumulation of water or saliva in the mouth. White-coated tongue. Gums painful, inflamed, suppurating.

THROAT.—Biting, dry or astringent sensation in the throat. Burning in the throat. Inflammation of the tonsils. Difficulty of swallowing, particularly liquids.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Bitter taste. Aversion to drinks. Loathing for food.

STOMACH.—Vomiting, sometimes even of blood. Violent vomiting. Sensitiveness of the stomach to the touch. Feeling of fullness. Violent burning in the stomach.

ABDOMEN.—Violent pains in the bowels, particularly at night. Violent colic, with bearing down towards the genital organs. Cutting in the abdomen, with boring in the knees. Heat and burning in the bowels. Rolling of wind in bowels—much wind discharged. Sensitiveness of the abdominal walls to the touch.

STOOL.—Increased and painful evacuations. Dysenteric diarrhœa. Frothy, liquid stools. Yellow, brown, watery stools. Stools consisting of white mucus, like scrapings from the bowels; of blood or bloody mucus; colic before and during stool; extorting cries; cutting or burning in the anus; falling of the body; bearing down; great straining at stool.

URINARY ORGANS.—Pains in the region of the kidneys, extending into the abdomen. Pains along the ureters. Pressing from kidneys to bladder. Pains in the bladder, violent, excessive. Pressure, stinging and tearing pains in the neck of the bladder. Heat and burning in the bladder. Suppression of urine. Retention of urine. Painful, constant desire to urinate; can only pass a few drops, with great pains, and sometimes streaks of blood, or with discharge of tenacious mucus. Frequent urination, with profuse discharge. Wetting the bed. Urine

pale yellow, white, reddish ; turbid, with white sediment at night, full of mucus. Hæmorrhage from the urethra.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Pressing towards the genital organs. Swelling of the neck of the uterus, with burning in the bladder. Constant vomiting, and acute fever. Inflammation of the ovaries. Menses too early. Nymphomania.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Burning heat in the throat. Constriction of the throat. Roughness and hoarseness of the chest. Hawking up of tenacious mucus. Frequent and short turns of dry and hacking cough. Bloody expectoration after short cough.

CHEST.—Difficulty of breathing. Heat and burning in the chest. Anguish about the heart in afternoon. Violent palpitation of the heart.

BACK.—Violent pains in the back.

EXTREMITIES.—Tearing in one or the other limb, extending down to the knee ; one or the other limb goes to sleep. Burning of the palms of the hand, like fire. Burning of the soles of the feet, particularly in bed.

CHAMOMILLA.—Cham.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic, drawing, tearing pains, more in the tendons and ligaments, with laming, numb feeling in the affected part, worse at night, without swelling. Pains which appear intolerable, drive one to despair. Ailments caused by

chagrin, by coffee, or by a cold. Spasms of internal and external organs, convulsions, especially in children during dentition, or, in lying-in or pregnant women. The whole nervous system is very irritable and sensitive. Great intolerance of pain. The limbs are stiff, as if paralyzed. Very sensitive to open air, especially to wind. Fainting fits. Sudden prostration as soon as the pain commences.

SKIN.—Rash; especially of children. Thick clusters of red pimples on a red spot on the skin, itching, especially in the night. Soreness of children. The skin becomes unhealthy, and every injury ulcerates.

SLEEP.—Drowsiness during day. Nocturnal sleeplessness, with paroxysms of anguish. Talking, crying, moaning, screaming, starting or tossing about during sleep. Coma.

FEVER.—Shuddering of single parts, with or without external coldness. Internal heat, with shuddering. General morning sweat, with smarting sensation of the skin during and after the heat. Sour sweat. Night sweat, without sleep. Sweat during sleep, especially about the head. Fever, with nightly aggravation; inclination to vomit; colic; and diarrhoea. Feverish heat and redness of the cheeks, with tossing about, moaning, and delirium; eyes open. Constant alternation of shuddering and coldness on single parts, with heat of other parts.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Excessive anguish; also with palpitation of the heart. Excessive restlessness, anxious tossing about, with lacerating pains in the

abdomen. Vexed and whining mood, with crying. Crying of new-born infants. Inclination to be quarrelsome and angry.

HEAD.—Giddiness and dim-sightedness after lying down, with flushes of heat. Oppressive heaviness in the head. Semilateral drawing and tearing in the head. Stitching headache, from suppression of sweat, or after a cold.

EYES.—Inflammation of the eyes and margins of the lids, with aching pains, especially after a cold, in new-born infants, or gouty persons. Agglutination of the lids at night, with redness and swelling. Hæmorrhage from the eyes. Twitching of the eyes and lids, spasmodic closing of the lids. Sparks before the eyes.

EARS.—Earache, with shooting and tearing, or drawing and tension. Inflammatory swelling of the salivary glands beneath the ear. Humming in the ears. Discharge from the ears.

NOSE.—Bleeding. Ulcerated nostrils. Obstruction of the nose, with discharge of mucus.

FACE.—Redness and burning heat of the face, particularly of the cheeks, sometimes of only one cheek, with coldness or paleness of the other. Bloatedness of the face ; also swelling, with hardness, blueness, and throbbing in the cheek. Convulsive movements and twitching of the facial muscles and lips. Parched lips.

TEETH.—Toothache after taking cold, with drawing jerks in the jaws. Toothache after eating and drinking, especially after warm drinks. Digging and

gnawing in decayed teeth; intolerable toothache. The pains are often only on one side; are worse at night in bed, or with swelling of the cheeks. Burning and painful swelling of the gums. Difficult dentition in children, with diarrhœa, fever, or convulsions.

MOUTH.—Dry mouth and tongue. Froth at the mouth. Fetid odor of the mouth. Red, cracked tongue, or covered with a thick, white, or yellow coat. Convulsive movements of the tongue.

THROAT.—Sore throat, with swelling of the glands under the jaws or ear; caused by a cold. Pain as from a plug, when swallowing. Deep redness of the throat.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Bitter or foul taste.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Sour eructations. Vomiting of food. Sour or bilious vomiting.

STOMACH.—Incarceration of flatulence, with pressure upwards. Aching pains in the pit of the stomach, as from a stone, after every meal, with stoppage of breath. Spasms of the stomach, particularly in persons addicted to coffee.

ABDOMEN.—Burning in the pit of the stomach. Anxious tension and fullness in the pit of the stomach. Flatulent colic, with distension of the abdomen, also of children. Very painful colic; tearing colic. Compressive pain in the abdomen. Darting in the abdomen, particularly when coughing, sneezing, or touching the part; also painful sensitiveness to contact, as if the parts were ulcerated or bruised. Abdominal spasms.

STOOL, ETC.—Diarrhœa, generally watery, green, or like stirred up eggs. Hot, fetid diarrhœic stools. Nocturnal diarrhœa, or diarrhœa consisting of white mucus, with colic. Undigested stools. Diarrhœa during dentition; from cold; or from anger.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Uterine flooding. Frequent discharge of coagulated blood, with tearing pains in the veins of the legs, and violent labor pains. Out of humor at appearance of menses. Suppression of menses, with distension of, and a hard aching, oppressive pain in, the pit of the stomach, with swelling of the abdomen and labor-like pains. Cutting colic, and pressure in the thighs, previous to the menses. Yellow, corrosive leucorrhœa; or acrid or watery. Soreness of the breasts. After-pains. Sleeplessness, colic, diarrhœa, crying, soreness, and restlessness of children.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Hoarseness, with tenacious mucus. Catarrhal hoarseness of the windpipe. Hoarseness and cough, from rattling mucus; the place from which the mucus has been detached feels sore. Cough, especially after a cold; or in children; or after measles. Dry cough, excited by tickling in the throat, or at night, or with expectoration of a tenacious, bitter substance, early in the morning.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Oppression of the chest, as from flatulence. Asthma as in suffocative catarrh, in the region of the pit of the throat, with constant desire to cough. Sudden stoppage of breath in children. Shooting in the chest while drawing breath.

EXTREMITIES.—Nocturnal pains in the arms, with paralytic weakness. Cramp in the legs. Twitching of the fingers. Paralytic and drawing pain in the hips, chiefly at night.

CHINA OFFICINALIS.—Chin.

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES. — Pains, which are aggravated by contact, or at night, or after a meal.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS. — Stretching, drawing, or jerking and tearing, mostly in the extremities, with lameness and weakness of the affected parts. Inertia. Lassitude and languor, mental and physical. General tremulous debility, with disposition to sweat during exercise or sleep. Painful weariness of the extremities, with sensation as if lamed or bruised. Weakness from loss of animal fluids (blood, etc.,) or after severe and exhausting illness. The limbs go to sleep when lying on them. Excessive sensitiveness of the whole nervous system. Emaciation, particularly of children. Dropsy of single parts, and the whole body. Ailments arising from abuse of mercury.

SKIN.—Painful and excessive sensitiveness of the skin all over. Itching of the skin, with bleeding after scratching. Skin flaccid and dry. Yellow color of the skin; jaundice. Gouty and rheumatic, hard swellings. General dropsy, particularly after excessive depletions. Humid gangrene.

SLEEP.—Sleepiness, or falling asleep late, from

abundance of ideas. Unrefreshing sleep. Sleeplessness, with headache or great hunger. Frequently wakes with a start. Frightful, heavy, anxious; also confused, absurd dreams, waking only half-conscious. Dreams of falling. Sweat during sleep.

FEVER.—Coldness of the whole body. Internal coldness, with shuddering over whole body. Heat for several hours in the evening, without previous chilliness, with burning thirst, and succeeded by sweat. Fever with thirst during the chill, and vomiting after the attack. Marsh intermittent fever, also with pains in the region of the liver, vomiting of bile and great anguish. During the chilly stage, headache, congestion of the head, paleness of the face; during the hot stage, dryness of the mouth and lips, with burning, headache, and violent desire for cold drinks. Acute fevers, with profuse sweats. Copious sweats. Exhausting night sweats. Greasy sweat. Cold sweat all over the body, with thirst. Hectic fever, particularly after great loss of animal fluids. Pulse full, quick and hard; quick and irregular. Slow, feeble pulse.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Excessive nervousness, with lowness of spirits and intolerance of noise. Indifference and apathy. Anguish.

HEAD.—Giddiness on raising the head. Heaviness, with reeling sensation. Headache, particularly at night, with sleeplessness. Pressure, as if the head would burst. Soreness of the brain, or, as if bruised, aggravated by thinking or talking. Jerking tearing in the head, or tearing with pressure.

Rush of blood to the head, with heat and fullness. Aggravation of the headache, by contact or movement. Great sensitiveness of the scalp. Profuse sweat in the hair, especially when walking in the open air.

EYES.—Lachrymation, twitching and tremor of the eyes. Dimness and weakness of the sight. Pains, like pressure in the eyes. Yellowness of the whites.

EARS.—Ringing or humming in the ears.

NOSE.—Frequent bleeding, in the morning. Violent sneezing. Watery discharge, with stoppage.

FACE.—Face-ache; also nervous or rheumatic. Pale, sickly, or dark yellow face. Sunken face. Bloated. Heat and redness of the face. Lips dry and chapped; or blackish; swollen. Itching, burning little ulcers on the lips.

TEETH.—Throbbing toothache. The toothache is relieved by pressure upon the tooth. Distressing dull pain in hollow teeth.

MOUTH.—Dryness of the mouth, with thirst. Cracked, black, or yellow-coated tongue. Spitting or vomiting of blood. Flow of saliva.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Flat, watery, or bitter taste. Aversion to every kind of nourishment. Indifference to food. Yearning for dainties. Desire for sour things. Canine hunger; also at night. Voracity. Loss of appetite. After eating, drowsiness, oppressive fullness of the stomach and abdomen, general malaise and languor.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Dyspepsia. Empty eructa-

tions ; also bitter and tasting of food ; particularly after a meal. Heartburn. Inclination to vomit. Sour vomiting.

STOMACH.—Cold feeling in stomach. Fullness, heaviness, oppressive anxiety or pressure in the stomach, especially after a meal. Contractive, crampy sensation in the pit of the stomach, with difficulty of breathing. Soreness in the pit of the stomach, with pressure, particularly early in the morning or succeeded by profuse diarrhœa, which affords no relief.

ABDOMEN.—Shooting in the region of the liver ; also pain when touching the part. Swelling of the liver. Colic with thirst. Hard pressure and fullness, after every meal. Cutting about the navel, with cold sweat on the forehead. Pinching in the abdomen ; bending double affords relief. Doughy, dropsical swelling of the abdomen. Considerable distension of the abdomen. Incarceration of flatulence ; also accumulation of flatulence. Flatulent colic. Fetid flatulence. Jaundice.

STOOL, ETC.—Difficult passage of soft stool, as from inactivity of the bowels. Diarrhœa ; loose, yellow, watery ; mucous ; undigested ; white, bloody or black stools. Various kinds of diarrhœas, particularly after a meal ; at night ; from eating fruit ; or after measles, also when involuntary. Tingling, and discharge of pin worms.

URINARY ORGANS. — Dark-colored urine, with brick-dust sediment. White, turbid urine, with white sediment.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Profuse menses. Uterine flooding, with discharge of clots of black blood. Threatening miscarriage. Useful for weakly persons, who have lost much blood. Bloody leucorrhœa. Leucorrhœa before the menses, with painful pressing towards the groin and anus.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Cough, with expectoration of blood-streaked mucus; or with difficult expectoration of clear, tenacious mucus. Nocturnal, suffocative cough. Violent, spasmodic cough, with retching. Cough, with purulent expectoration. Pressure at the chest when coughing, with sore pain in the throat. Hæmorrhage of the lungs.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—The breathing is tight, oppressed and painful; or short and hurried. Suffocative fits. Difficult respiration; one has to have the head raised. Stitching in the chest and sides of the chest, also when coughing or drawing breath. Palpitation of heart, with rush of blood to the face; heat and redness of face and cold hands; also with anxiety, or feeble pulse, and cold skin.

EXTREMITIES.—Gouty swelling of the foot, hot, with pain on contact.

CINA.—Cin.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Worm symptoms of children, with evening chilliness; small, rather hard, frequent pulse; tossing, cries and starting during sleep; great ill-humor; passing attacks of delirium; heaviness in the limbs; alternate paleness and red-

ness; heat and coldness of the face; dilatation of the pupils; constant rubbing of the tip of the nose; stoppage of the nose; tenacious mucus on the tongue; offensive eructations; vomiting; hot, distended abdomen; colic; constipation, itching of the anus; discharge of pin-worms; involuntary urination; white, turbid urine.

SKIN.—Violent itching at night. Prickling, itching, tingling sensation here and there, soon disappearing after scratching.

SLEEP.—Drowsy all day. Nightly restlessness. The child tosses from side to side even while awake. Sleepless. Tossing about when asleep. Wakes moaning, lamenting, sobbing, with restlessness. Absurd, unpleasant, anxious dreams. Suffusion of heat, after sleep, and glowing redness of the cheeks, without thirst.

FEVER.—Pale, cold countenance. Cold sweat on the forehead, nose and hands. Sweat during fever. Fever every day at the same hour. Violent fever and heat. Feverish shuddering over the whole body, with hot cheeks, without thirst. Violent fever, with vomiting and diarrhœa.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Child is disposed to weep and complain. Desires a variety of things. Rejects everything which is offered. Cannot be calmed by persuasion.

HEAD.—Violent headache in one temple or the other, preceded or accompanied with ravenous hunger. Pressure with the headache.

EYES.—Twitching of the eyelids. Dilatation of

the pupils. Itching in the eyes, obliging him to rub.

Nose.—Disposition to bore in the nose with the fingers. The nose is full of mucus, particularly in the morning. Purulent discharge from the nose.

Face.—Paleness of the face, and sickly appearance around the eyes. White and bluish color around the mouth. Bloated, bluish countenance. Cramp-like pains.

Appetite.—Voracious appetite. Thirst.

Stomach.—Eructations after a meal. Inclination to vomit. Cramps in the stomach.

Abdomen.—Violent pains about the navel. Pinching, twisting cutting pains. Rolling of wind in the bowels.

Stool.—Diarrhœa. Stools pappy. White, involuntary, offensive stools. Itching of the anus.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate, with copious emissions. Turbid urine. Wetting the bed.

Windpipe, Cough, etc.—Mucus in the larynx after rising. Tickling low down in the windpipe, inducing cough, with expectoration of whitish mucus. Before coughing, the child raises itself suddenly, and stares all around; the whole body seems rigid; the child is unconscious, as if it would have an epileptic fit; these appearances are followed by cough. Violent coughing fits from time to time. Hoarse cough, with vomiting. In the morning the cough is so violent that the eyes fill with tears; whooping cough, preceded with rigidity of the body and great paleness

of the face, particularly where the children are affected by worms.

CHEST.—The child's breathing is very short, with loud rattling in the chest. Crampy sensation in the chest during an inspiration. Respiration oppressed.

COFFEA.—Coff.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Morbid excitement of the organs of sense and of the nervous system, with sensitiveness to pain. Sad, weeping mood, with indisposition to work. Great nervousness, with lachrymation and weariness during a walk in the open air. Prostration and debility. Pain in the whole body; he has no rest anywhere. All the symptoms increase when walking in the open air.

SLEEP.—Great wakefulness. Extreme liveliness of body and mind. Sleeplessness, owing to an excessive agitation of body and mind. Waking with starting. Talking in sleep. Long, vivid dreams.

FEVER.—Is peculiarly suitable, especially in children, to the earlier stages of all eruptive diseases. Great sensitiveness to cold. Feeling of warmth, with redness of the face, without thirst. Paroxysms of chilliness, increased by motion. Violent chilliness in bed; without thirst early in the morning and in the afternoon; slight heat, without thirst, after the chilliness. Feeling of general heat in the evening after lying down, with a sense of oppression, followed by general sweat.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Great anguish; dissatisfied.

Lively fancy ; makes many plans for the future. Great excitement and quickness of motion. Excessive relaxation of body and mind. Disposed to extremes of gayety and sadness.

HEAD.—Giddiness and dullness. Vertigo and blackness before the eyes when stooping. Headache, as if the brain were torn, or would be dashed in pieces. Headache, as if the brain were too full. Heat in the face, with red cheeks after a meal. Rush of blood to the head. Anxious heat and redness in the face. Headache when awaking in the morning, like a tightness of the brain all over, dislikes to open his eyes ; when stooping, he feels as if his brain were falling forward.

NOSE.—Burning sore pain in left nostril ; sudden, copious, watery discharges. Bleeding in morning.

TEETH.—Toothache ; a darting in the nerve of the root, from above downwards. Toothache, with restlessness, anguish, weeping mood, and renewal of the pain after a meal, or at night.

MOUTH.—Feeling of dryness, and a slight burning in the fore and upper part of the throat, without thirst. Sore throat, with great painfulness of the affected parts, and swelling of the palate. Spasmodic contraction of the throat. Flow of saliva from the mouth.*

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Bitterness in the mouth. Loss of appetite.

* NOTE.—In the distressing salivation of pregnant women, chewing roasted coffee has been known to afford relief when other remedies had failed.

STOMACH.—Short, empty risings. Constant inclination to vomit. Faint and desires to vomit. Morning nausea. Vomiting of food. Bilious vomiting.

ABDOMEN.—Fullness of the abdomen. Emission of a quantity of flatulence the whole day. Fermentation in the abdomen, followed by vomiting. Colic as if the abdomen would burst. Frightful, crampy pain in abdomen, with vomiting and diarrhœa.

STOOL.—Diarrhœa, with warmth, and a slight sensation of roughness at the anus. Diarrhœa of infants.

URINARY ORGANS.—Retention of urine, with continual and painful urging; the urine is passed in small quantities, drop by drop.

MENSTRUATION, ETC. — Excessive menstruation; painful menstruation, with scanty discharge. Nymphomania. Spasmodic labor-pains, or, after-pains.*

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Oppression of the chest, like asthma. Turns of short cough in quick succession. Frequent attacks of short, single, abrupt, scraping cough. Sudden attacks of a dry and hacking cough, as if occasioned by a spasmodic constriction of the larynx, which seemed to be lined with dry mucus. Spasmodic cough, like whooping cough.

UPPER EXTREMITIES.—Great weakness in the arms and weariness in the whole body. Sense of light-

* NOTE.—It will prove very serviceable in that high state of excitement which frequently attends the earlier stage of labor, and tends to bring about regular and effective pains, while it calms the excitement of the patient, and gives her new courage.

ness of the limbs. Rhenmatic pain, as if bruised, in the region of the left upper arm. His hands tremble when he tries to hold anything.

LOWER EXTREMITIES.—Pain, as if bruised. Shooting pain, like electric shots. Trembling sensation in the knees. Crampy sensation in the calf.

COLOCYNTH.—Coloc.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Excessive disposition of the muscles of every part of the body to become painfully contracted as by cramps. Contraction of all the limbs. Fainting fits, with coldness of the external parts. Neuralgia of the head, face, bowels and hips.

SKIN.—Troublesome smarting, itching, relieved for a short time by scratching, and finally becoming a sort of uneasiness, which obliges him to move his limbs continually, without being able to fall asleep. The skin of the body scales off.

SLEEP.—Drowsiness, and want of disposition to intellectual labor. Uneasy sleep; he tosses from one side to another. Sleepless the whole night. Sleep interrupted by many dreams, vivid or lascivious.

FEVER.—Coldness of the whole body. Icy cold hands in the evening, with warm feet. Violent chilliness. Sense of heat in the interior of the body. Feverish heat. Night sweat. Quick and full pulse. Sweat smelling like urine.

MORAL SYMPTOMS. — Apathy; dejection; indisposed to talk. Peevish, out of humor; trifles vex him.

HEAD.—Dullness of the head. Vertigo. Confused feeling of the head. Pressing headache in the forepart of the head; most violent when stooping. Painfulness of the whole head and eyes; head feels as if compressed from temple to temple; heat of the head. Soreness of the scalp, as if from the hair being pulled.

EYES.—Cuttings, as with knives in the eyes; obscuration of sight. Burning in eyes and eyelids. Vibrations before the eyes.

FACE.—Face pale and relaxed; eyes look dull. Cramp-like sensation in the left cheek bone, extending into the left eye. Feeling of pressure in the orbits near the root of the nose, with confusion in the head and chilliness. Periodical pains, chiefly in the left side of the face, aggravated by warmth and motion, and accompanied by headache and toothache.

TEETH.—Drawing, tearing pain in all the teeth, with sensation as if the roots of the teeth were swollen. Pain in the lower teeth, as if a nerve were pulled at, and put upon the stretch.

MOUTH.—Tongue white; tongue feels scalded; burning at the tip of the tongue. Burning in the mouth, as from pepper.

THROAT.—Sore throat. Scraping and burning in the throat. Scraping about the palate. Dryness of the throat. Feeling of constriction of the throat, causing frequent efforts to swallow. Rawness in the throat with burning. Sensation as of a foreign body

in the throat. Feeling as if a ball, the size of the fist, were rising in the throat, with dyspnœa.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Canine hunger, with feeling of emptiness. Empty eructations. Putrid, nauseous, or metallic and styptic taste; bitter taste. Great thirst.

STOMACH.—Nausea. Vomiting of food. Vomiting, with diarrhœa. Pain in the stomach after eating. Fullness in the pit of the stomach. Pressure at the stomach, as from a stone. Spasmodic pain in the stomach. Burning pain at the pit of the stomach, which will not bear the least pressure, with vomiting of food, quick and small pulse, and agonizing tossings about in the bed. Colic and diarrhœa after the least nourishment.

ABDOMEN.—Flying pains in the region of the liver. Constrictive feeling in the upper part of the abdomen, returning at short intervals, and passing into sharp griping. Distension of the abdomen. Griping in the abdomen, especially about the navel, like a cutting or squeezing; worse on moving, relieved by bending forward or evacuating the bowels; griping, worse after eating. Colic, with rumbling in the bowels. Tenderness of the abdomen. Rumbling, with emission of much flatulence. Feeling in the whole abdomen as if the bowels were being squeezed between stones. Darting pains in both ovaries. Cutting pains in the bowels as with knives. Pain in bowels, as if bruised.

STOOL.—Diarrhœa, with tenesmus, with colic. Dysentery. Diarrhœa day and night. Stools pap-

like, viscid; thin, mucous; liquid, frothy; bloody, undigested, frequent. Itching at the anus. Burning at the anus. Pressure alternately on the anus and bladder. Bleeding piles, leaving a burning in the anus and sacrum.

URINARY ORGANS.—Abundant urination. Stitches in the bladder, alternating with stitches in the rectum. Itching at the orifice of the urethra, with desire to urinate. Burning in the urethra. Offensive urine. Turbid urine, with deposit like gravel. Urine of a faint flesh color, with a light brown flocculent, transparent sediment, encrusting the utensil with small red, dark and tough crystals, detached with difficulty.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Stitching in the ovaries, with cutting, tearing, colic pains. Menses return sooner than usual, and are abundant.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Frequent irritation in the larynx. Spasmodic cough. Cramps of the muscles between the ribs. Oppression of the chest. Stitches and shooting pains here and there. Feeling of constriction of the chest, and rawness of the throat, and hoarseness. Palpitation of the heart, with pulsations all over the body. Expectorates a saltish mucus.

BACK.—Violent drawing pain in the muscles of the left side of the neck. Between the shoulders drawing, shooting pain. Flying pains in the dorsal region.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.—Flying pain in the shoulders. Twitching in the muscles. Drawing and tearing pains here and there. Slight pricking, itch-

ing pains. Numbness of the right forearm. Hands feel stiff.

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.—Lower limbs feel very heavy. Tearing pain in the thighs. Drawing, darting and obscure pulsation in the left hip. Shooting, drawing in the right thigh, when standing or sitting. Cramp in the left thigh. Stiffness of the knees. Darting pain in the ankles. Tingling, swelling and heat of the left foot. Pressure on the upper part of the right foot, with numbness in the leg, better when walking.

GLONOINE.—Glon.

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES.—Sensation of fullness in various parts rather than any undue fullness ; in many parts attended with throbbing. General heat, restlessness, inclination to throw the head backwards. Fainting, with loss of consciousness.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Peculiarly adapted to the results of sudden nervous shocks, whether from mental or mechanical causes ; of the rapid succession of various emotions of the mind ; of unusual motions, hence for sea-sickness ; of being unduly exposed to the rays of the sun ; hence for sunstroke ; of becoming suddenly chilled after having been previously heated by violent exercise. Is most suitable to those who are subject to sudden changes in the distribution of the blood. Is serviceable where there is a rush of blood to the head or spinal marrow, especially in young girls when first menstruating. Also for women at the turn of life. Convul-

sions, especially of the left side, with fingers spread apart.

SLEEP.—Yawning, with pressure of blood to the head. Yawning, with inclination to take a deep breath; to stretch himself backwards. Sleepy early in the evening. Woke several times with headache. Difficult waking from very deep sleep.

FEVER.—General heat through the whole body. General heat with moist skin; feverish heat and small quick pulse from sunstroke. A dripping sweat after sleeping on a cool day. Unusually copious sweat, especially on the face and chest, so that everything was wet. Warm sweat on the forehead with headache, the rest of the skin being cool. Cold sweat, especially on the face. General heat breaks out from anxiety, with headache. The sufferings are relieved by sweat.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Anxiety, fearful, restless. Very lively and talkative. Great flow of thoughts and inclined to joke. After a headache, things in the street looked strange to him. Confused thoughts with headache. Knew no one. Drove her husband and her children away; raved, screamed, wanted to get out of bed, but fell as if her knees failed her. Thought his chin had grown longer; that his neck was smaller. Loss of consciousness, with rush of blood to the head, in pregnant women.

HEAD.—Vertigo on getting out of a wagon; totters as a man coming off a ship. Vertigo in the fore or back part of the head; when he bends the head back; or shakes the head or stoops for-

ward. Confusion of the head; dullness in the head, as after drinking beer. Heaviness in the head, especially in the forehead; dull weight over the eyes. Dull headache in the forehead, the temples, the whole head, especially the occiput. Pressing pain in the forehead, over the eyes; in the temples; pressing pain within outward; pressing in the occiput as if he would lose his senses. A pressure on the brain as if the skull were too small, and also over the eyes, with which he felt every pulsation in the head. Worse on motion, especially of the head; better when at rest, disappearing in the open air. The brain seems distended in every direction; it seems too heavy or too large; sometimes the skull seems too large as if the brain would shake in it. Pressure of blood to the head. Throbbing in the whole head, especially in the temples and over the eyes, with excessive heat of the head. Throbbing in the temples, with red face. Heat in the head and face, with headache. Back of head and neck hot. Inclined to throw head back. Rush of blood to the head of pregnant women, with pale face, swooning, with loss of consciousness. Cold sweat.

EYES.—Edges of the eyes seem sore; heat about the eyes; downward pressure on the eyes; the eyes look dull; the lower lids red and swollen; eyes injected; pupils dilated. Eyes protruded and red; trembling of the eyes; stitches in the eyes; lids heavy; pupils contracted from sunstroke; sparks before the eyes; clouds; black specks with headache.

EARS.—Fullness in and about the ears; throb-

bing pain in right ear. Ears feel stopped up; singing or crackling in left ear; deafness.

Nose.—Headache extending to nose; nose feels full on left side; both nostrils feel full. Sneezing and running from the nose.

FACE.—Blue rings about the eyes; face pale and warm; transient sense of heat in the face with vertigo; face red with rush of blood to the head; yellow redness of face from sunstroke; warm sweat on the forehead; cold sweat with rush of blood to the head; feeling as if under lip were swollen and hung down, though it was not so.

TEETH.—Throbbing pain in all the teeth; toothache accompanying headache.

MOUTH.—Thick, offensive mucus in the mouth; breath offensive; tongue numb; as if burnt; feels swollen; is red; spasmodic motions of; white and swollen; bearing the mark of the teeth; little red points on the tongue (elevated papillæ). Sensation of throbbing and swelling in palate.

TASTE.—Sharp, aromatic, fatty, oily; unpleasant, like ether; bitter; astringent.

THROAT.—Wants to swallow constantly; tickling in throat; throat sore.

STOMACH.—Nausea gradually increasing till relieved by sweat. Nausea, violent headache and vomiting of yellow mucus, then several thin stools. Nausea, with rush of blood to the head and chest, increasing rapidly; face pale; pain in stomach; sense of emptiness; dull gnawing.

ABDOMEN.—Colic early in the morning, followed

by several loose fæcal passages ; same at 10 P. M. ; rumbling in the bowels at night ; worst when lying on left side ; wind in bowels ; much wind discharged with the stool ; several thin stools after vomiting, and headache.

URINE.—Increased discharge of clear urine ; highly colored urine with red sediment and a dirty reddish, yellow mucus.

MENSES.—At or about menstrual period, whether menses appear or not, fullness in head with or without redness of the face and eyes, and sometimes with most acute, throbbing, tearing pains.

CHEST.—Chest as if constricted, with inclination to sigh. Rush of blood to the chest. Sensation as of a flush of heat ascending from the chest into the face and head. Sense of constriction of the heart ; fullness of the heart ; violent, perceptible pulsations of the heart, with heat of the face ; after lying down at night, an anxious feeling at the heart with palpitation, a humming sound, and an intermittent pulse ; had to lie with head high ; worse when lying on left side, better on right ; going off on getting up and going about ; throbbing of heart accelerated ; so violent that it could be seen through clothes. Violent palpitation with throbbing of the carotids and throbbing headache in the forehead. Pulse accelerated ; variable, increasing and decreasing ; full and hard ; full and soft ; pulse accelerated as long as headache lasts.

BACK.—Sensation as if neck were constricted, or as if swollen ; sensation of fullness, as from rush of

blood to the neck, throat and head. Sensation of heat passing from neck to back. Inclined to bend backwards.

UPPER EXTREMITIES.—Pain across the shoulders running down to middle finger of left hand. Stitch from left shoulder to heart. Unpleasant sensation of nervous restlessness in the arms and hands so that he must move them. A like feeling in the breast. Heaviness in arms, as if blood were hindered in its course or as if the arm would go to sleep. After a throbbing headache, a sensation of numbness in both arms and a heaviness, making it very difficult to move them. Hands tremble, are cold.

LOWER EXTREMITIES.—A cracking in the right hip joint; in the knee; the thighs feel as if they would refuse their service. Weakness and numbness of the left thigh and leg. The legs go to sleep while sitting. Weakness of the limbs; nervousness so that he has to move about.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Hyos.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic pains. Uncommon sinking of strength. Repeated fainting fits. Convulsive movements. Convulsions, with foam at the mouth. Clenching of the thumbs. Rolling of the eyes, foam at the mouth, grating of the teeth, stupor and insensibility. Twitching of the tendons. Spasms, resembling St. Vitus' dance, with distortion and tossing about of the limbs; after the attack, he lies quiet with closed eyes.

SKIN.—Itching, obliging one to scratch the skin

till it bleeds. Inflammation of the skin, with vermillion redness.

SLEEP.—Stupor; stertorous snoring during sleep. Frightful dreams; grasping at flocks. Wakes from sleep, without any apparent cause, with a scream. Sleep, interrupted by grinding of the teeth. Also, sleeplessness from nervous irritation. Nightly sleeplessness, with convulsions, occasioned as if by fright.

FEVER.—Coldness, particularly at night, with inability to get warm, extending from the small of the back to the nape of the neck. Small, weak, irregular intermittent pulse; or quick, full and strong. Fever, with convulsions, great weakness, flashes before the eyes and congestion of blood to the head. Burning heat in the whole internal body. Fever, with stupor, excessive prostration; delirium of various kinds, mild, silly and furious; grasping at flocks; picking at the bed-clothes; constant desire to leave the bed and run away. Fever with scanty urine or complete suppression. Excessive sweat. Sweat, with faintness and dullness of senses.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Delirium as above. Restlessness. Anguish. Chronic fearfulness. Loss of memory.

HEAD.—Vertigo. Stupefying headache. Violent throbbing in the head. Headache, with unnatural heat. Sensation, in walking, as if the brain were shaken and loose. Headache, alternating with pain in the nape of the neck.

EYES.—Obscuration of sight. Pupils dilated.

Dim-sightedness, as if gauze were hanging before the eyes. Optical illusions; objects seem of unusual colors. Staring, distorted eyes. Convulsively moving, and protruded eyes. Red and sparkling eyes.

FACE, ETC.—Nose-bleed. Red and bloated, bluish face. Distorted, clay-colored face, with gaping mouth. Brown-red, swollen face. Burning and dryness of the lips.

TEETH.—Tearing toothache, with congestion of the blood to the head. The teeth feel too long and loose. Lockjaw, with full consciousness. Grating the teeth. Sordes on the teeth, as in typhoid fever.

MOUTH.—Clean, parched tongue. Burning and dryness of the tongue and lips; the lips look like scorched leather. Numbness of the tongue. Dumb, impeded speech, with loss of sense. Accumulation of saliva in the mouth, with much spitting. Bloody saliva. Foam at the month. Yellow or whitish coating of the tongue. Fetid odor from the mouth.

THROAT.—Burning heat in the throat. Parching dryness of the throat. His throat feels so dry and constricted that even a little tea came near choking him. Pressure in the throat, as from a swelling, between and during the acts of swallowing. Constriction of the throat, swallowing being difficult. Inability to swallow (in hydrophobia).

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Loss of appetite. Bitterness of the mouth. Unquenchable thirst. Dread of drink. After drinking he was, at times, attacked

with convulsions, at others, he did not recognize those present.

STOMACH.—Nausea and vertigo. Watery vomiting, with vertigo. Frequent ineffectual retching. Frequent hiccough. Hiccough, with spasms, and rumbling in the abdomen. Excessive violent hiccough. Tightness about the pit of the stomach. Spasm of the stomach, relieved by vomiting.

ABDOMEN.—Pinching in the abdomen. Colic, as if his abdomen would burst. Distention in the abdomen, with pain, when touched. Rumbling in the abdomen, even during the diarrhœa. Painful sensitiveness of the abdominal walls.

STOOL.—Urgent desire for stool. Frequent, involuntary stool. Copious, pappy stool, with scanty urine. Mucous diarrhœa. Watery, painless diarrhœa. Frequent expulsions of pin-worms.

URINARY ORGANS.—Retention of urine, with pressure on the bladder. Retention of urine in typhoid and other fevers. Profuse discharge of pale, watery urine (in hysteria).

MENSTRUATION.—Profuse menstruation, with delirium. Retarded menses. Violent, almost convulsive trembling of the hands and feet; she is almost raging during the menses. Profuse urination and sweat during the menses. Hysteric pain previous to menses. Appearance of menses, accompanied with severe headache, profuse sweat and nausea.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Burning heat and constriction of the larynx. Mucus in the air-passages, rendering the voice rough. Nocturnal, dry cough.

Cough with vomiting of mucus. Dry, spasmodic cough, particularly at night, and more especially when lying down. Paroxysms of cough, resembling hooping cough.

CHEST.—Difficulty of breathing, with occasional rattling. Tight feeling across the chest, as if occasioned by too great exertion in talking or running.

EXTREMITIES.—Trembling of the arms. Painful numbness of the hands. Swelling of the hands. The limbs go to sleep. Coldness of the feet. Swelling of the feet.

IPECACUANHA.—Ipec.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Bruised pain in all the bones. Rigid stretching of the whole body (forward or backward), followed by a spasmodic jerking of the arms toward one another. Attacks of illness, with loathing of food and sudden prostration. Hæmorrhages from various organs. Spasms and convulsions, especially of children and hysteric females. Cholera. Ill effects of pork and pastry.

SLEEP.—Sleeps with eyes half open. Restless and moaning. Starts during sleep. Frequent waking and frightful dreams.

FEVER.—Intermittent fever, also after an abuse of bark, especially when the chilliness is but slight, with many gastric ailments. Heat all over, with alternate coldness and paleness of the face, cold sweat on the forehead. Night sweat. Sour smelling sweat, with turbid urine.

MORAL SYMPTOMS. — Peevish, fretful, impatient, nothing pleases him. Irritated at the least noise.

HEAD.—Headache, as if the brain and skull were bruised, penetrating through all the bones down to the root of the tongue, with nausea. Semilateral headache, with nausea and vomiting. Aching pain, especially in the forehead.

NOSE.—Cold in the head, with stoppage of the nose. Bleeding. Sense of dryness. Sneezing.

FACE.—Pale, bloated or livid, yellowish face. Pale face, with blue margins around the eyes. Convulsive movements of the facial muscles. Biting, smarting sensation in the lips.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Copious secretion of saliva for some hours. Pain when swallowing, as if the throat were swollen. Difficult to swallow, as if the tongue and throat were paralyzed. Spasmodic, contractive sensation in the throat and in the chest.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Bitter taste. Sweet taste, as of blood. Aversion to every kind of food. Desire for dainties.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Nausea, with empty eructations and much saliva. Empty retching. Vomiting of food, or thin bile. Vomiting of large quantities of mucus, fetid, green, and jelly-like; yellow. Vomiting with diarrhœa. Spitting or vomiting of blood. Waterbrash.

STOMACH.—Violent distress in the stomach and pit of the stomach. Sensation of emptiness and relaxation of the stomach, as if it were hanging down. Excessive sick feeling in the region of the stomach.

ABDOMEN.—Flatulent colic, with frequent loose stools. Gripping, pinching sensation in the abdomen, as if one were grasping it with the hands, aggravated by motion. Sore feeling in the abdomen. Cutting pain around the navel.

STOOL, ETC.—Stool green as grass. Diarrhœa; stools having the appearance of being fermented. Lemon-colored stool. Stool covered with red, bloody mucus. Bloody stools. Diarrhœa with nausea, colic, vomiting. Creeping in the anus, as from pin-worms.

URINARY ORGANS.—Scanty, red, bloody urine. Turbid, with brick-dust sediment.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Uterine flooding, the blood being bright red. Menses too often and too profuse. Miscarriage. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Rattling noise in the bronchi, when drawing breath. Suffocative cough, extremely exhausting, the child becoming quite stiff and blue in the face. Dry cough, produced by a titillation in the upper part of the larynx. Dry, racking, spasmodic cough, with suffocative arrest of breathing. Hooping cough, with bleeding at the nose and mouth, and vomiting of food. Cough, especially at night, with loathing and vomiting. Bloody cough; or spitting of blood, from the least effort.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Anxious and hurried breathing. Asthma. Contraction of the chest, with short and panting breathing; she had to gasp for air at the open window, with pale face, scarcely perceptible pulse, and danger of suffocation. Oppression

of the chest and shortness of breath, as from inhaling dust. Hæmorrhage from the lungs. Difficulty of breathing, from the least exercise. Fits, and feeling of suffocation.

EXTREMITIES. — Back bent rigidly forward or backward. Convulsive twitchings of the legs and feet.

LYCOPODIUM.—Lyc.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS. — Intermittent, cramp-like drawing in the knees, forearms, hands and fingers. Pinching pains in different parts of the body. Stiffness of all the joints. Great agitation of the blood in the evening, increasing until it becomes a sensation of trembling. Faintishness, at certain hours, every day, mostly in the evening. Sudden failing of strength. Weariness, relaxation, lassitude. Various disorders, arising from, or accompanied by, flatulence.

FEVER.—Spasmodic shaking as from chilliness. Internal chilliness early in the morning. Chilliness in afternoon or evening. Alternate chilliness and heat, and great redness and heat of the cheeks. Fever, every evening; burning heat; she drinks very often, but little; has frequent desire for stool, without any evacuation. Typhoid fever, with constipation; waking with a peevish mood; scolding, screaming, ugly demeanor; nervous irritation, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, great weakness, sweat without relief, red, dry tongue. Sweat in the day time, after little exercise. Sourish acrid sweat

of the whole body, except the legs. Sweat after midnight, especially on the chest. Profuse sweat at night, with coldness of the forehead and neck. Morning sweat over the whole body.

SKIN.—Itching or smarting and burning, as if caused by fleas here and there. Insufferable, tingling stitches in the small of the back. Pimples, partly itching, partly painful on the back of the head and small of the back. Itching liver spots. Small tetters here and there, itching. Freckles. Moist, suppurating tetters, full of deep cracks, and covered with thick crusts. Boils. Ulcers, painless, easily bleeding, from diseased bone. Chafing of children. Glandular swelling.

SLEEP.—Much yawning. Drowsiness in the daytime. Loud talking or laughing when asleep, or screaming. Frequent waking at night, from frightful or anxious dreams. Dreams confused or lascivious. Starting when falling asleep. Unrefreshing sleep.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Desponding mood. Desires to be alone. Weeping mood. Great oppressive anxiety in the pit of the stomach. Extremely sensitive. Great tendency to start.

HEAD.—Vertigo in the forenoon, everything turned with her, accompanied with violent nausea. Vertigo when rising from a seat; when drinking; when stooping. Headache over the eyes, immediately after breakfast. Pressure, as from a nail, in the middle, (of the hairy part) of the forehead. Throbbing pain in the top of the head, extending from the

forehead to the back part of the head, in the middle, with burning, felt internally and externally. Throbbing pain in various parts of the head. Rush of blood to the head early in the morning, on waking.

EYES.—Heaviness of the eyelids. Itching in the eyes. Burning and smarting in the eyes. Redness of the eyes. Inflammation, with dread of light. Watering of the eyes, the eyes being stuck together during the night. Styes on the eyelids. Weakness of sight; the letters become blurred when writing or reading. Black spots hover before his eyes at a short distance. Vibrations before the eyes.

EARS.—Tearing and darting pains in the ears. Rush of blood to the ears. Itching in the ears. Diminution of hearing. Roaring, humming and whizzing in the ears.

NOSE.—Itching of nostrils. Smell, excessively acute. Bleeding in afternoon. Stoppage of nose; can only breathe with mouth open. Dry coryza, with burning in forehead and dullness of head, with much thirst and nightly heat. Fetid discharge from left nostril, which is ulcerated. Acrid discharge, making upper lip sore. The nostrils expand at every inspiration.

FACE.—Paleness of face. Tearing pains in face. Blue margins around the eyes, with livid face, deep wrinkles and blue lips. Circumscribed redness of the face. Swelling of the cheeks and lips; spasmodic twitchings in the muscles of the cheeks. Lips pale.

TEETH.—The teeth are excessively painful when

touching them, or when chewing, as if ulcerated. Toothache only at night. Beating in a tooth, with swelling of the gums. Gumboil. Heat and pain in the gums.

MOUTH.—Coated tongue. Fetid smell from the mouth. The tongue feels swollen. A number of vesicles on the tip of the tongue, which feels painful, as if raw and burnt. Dryness in the mouth and throat. Continual accumulation of water in the mouth, with much spitting. Flow of saliva, tasting salty.

THROAT.—Swelling and elongation of the palate. Sore throat. The throat feels contracted; nothing will go down. Sensation as if a ball were rising in the throat from below. Continual stinging or pricking in the throat. Ulceration of the tonsils. Roughness of the throat, with sensation of swelling when swallowing. Burning and dryness of the throat.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Bitter or sour taste in the mouth, particularly early in the morning. Bitter taste of food. Continual thirst, with dry lips and dry mouth. Constant canine hunger, also want of appetite, and aversion to solid food. Bread is repulsive.

STOMACH.—After eating, nausea, thirst, or hiccough. Fullness and heaviness; pressure in the stomach; heat in the head, and a red spot on the left cheek; throbbing through the whole body. Frequent empty eructations. Water-brash every other day; violent pain across the stomach; she cannot bear lacing, nor tying anything firmly over

the part. Contraction and spasm of the stomach as far as the chest. Tearing and drawing pain in the stomach, with nausea and colic. Gnawing and griping sensation in the region of the stomach; anxious feeling about the pit of the stomach, as one feels when swinging.

ABDOMEN.—In the region of the liver, pressure, sore aching, violent cramp-pain, stitches; colic, early in the morning, after rising. Full, distended abdomen, and cold feet, or colic. Spasms in the abdomen, which is very much distended. Griping and pinching around the navel. Incarceration of flatulence. Grumbling and gurgling in the abdomen. Violent rumbling in the abdomen. Burning in the abdomen. Weight in the abdomen, as from a load.

STOOL.—Ineffectual urging. Little stool, with great exertion, although the desire is very strong. Diarrhœa, with colic. Fetid stool. Copious expulsion of thin mucus. Hæmorrhage from the rectum. Burning at the anus during the frequent stools. Burning itching of the rectum after soft stool. Violent contractive pain about the anus for many hours after scanty, hard stool.

URINARY ORGANS.—Frequent, copious urination. Frequent urination at night. Burning, or smarting sensation when urinating. Dark, turbid urine, with red or yellow sediment. Red sand in the urine, which remains pretty clear.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Menses too early and too scanty. Previous to the menses, abdomen bloated. Chilliness. During the menses, violent itching of

the parts, which seem to be swollen. Pain in temples, as if forehead would burst. Dull headache; acidity of the mouth; nausea; violent pain in the back; swelling of the feet; fainting; milky leucorrhœa.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Hoarseness. Dry feeling in the windpipe. Titillation with cough, as if caused by the fumes of sulphur in the throat, with gray, salty expectoration. Short and hacking cough, with sore pain along the windpipe. Nightly cough, almost without intermission, bringing on a pain in the head, and in both sides of the abdomen. Exhausting cough in evening. Dry, rough cough. Expectoration of white mucus, of yellowish pus, with raw and sore feeling in the chest, after long dry cough. The region of the stomach has become painful from the coughing.

CHEST AND RESPIRATION.—Oppression of the chest. Asthma, as if the chest had been spasmodically constricted. The chest feels oppressed and raw internally. Stitches in the left side of the chest, also during an inspiration, and extending to the back; they almost hinder breathing. Violent palpitation of the heart early in the morning; also sudden and violent, after having become wearied, with yawning. Tremulous, anxious, palpitation of the heart. Itching on the chest. Shortness of breath in children.

BACK.—Pain in the small of the back. Pressure in the region of the kidneys. Drawing pain in the back for several hours. Continual beating in the back. Chilliness in the back. Burning, as of a red-

hot coal between the shoulder-blades. Stiffness of the nape of the neck. Hard swelling of the glands of the neck.

UPPER EXTREMITIES.—Tearing in the shoulder and elbow joints. Spasmodic starting of the arms. Tearing pains in the arms and hands. Involuntary shaking of the hands. Involuntary twitching of the fingers.

LOWER EXTREMITIES.—Pain, as from a sprain, in the hip. Involuntary, violent shaking, first of the right, then of the left leg. Drawing and burning in the thigh. Stiffness of the knee-joint. Pain, as from a spasm, in the knee-joint. Cramp in the calf. Swelling of the feet. Cold, sweaty feet.

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS.—Merc.

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES.—The symptoms are generally worse at night. The pains are rendered intolerable by the warmth of the bed.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic, gouty, drawing, stitching and tearing pains, especially at night, or with copious sweats, which do not afford any relief. Gouty, shining, red swellings. Influenza. Scrofulous complaints. Swelling and inflammation of bones, with nocturnal pains. Inflammation of internal organs, terminating in exudation and suppuration. Rheumatic-catarrhal inflammations, with disposition to sweat. Languor. Sinking, with an indescribable malaise of body and soul, obliging to lie him down. All the bones ache. Rush of blood to the chest,

head and abdomen. Apoplexy, arising from effusion or congestion. Excessive emaciation.

SKIN.—Itching. Nightly itching, aggravated by the warmth of the bed. Itching eruptions, with burning after scratching. Herpetic spots and suppurating pustules, which sometimes run into each other, forming at times, dry and scaly spots, at times discharging an acrid humor. Itch-like eruptions. Dry, rash-like, readily-bleeding itch. Malignant scarlatina, particularly with violent inflammation of the throat; also small pox, in the suppurative stage. Herpes, with burning when touched. Erysipelatous inflammations. Spreading ulcers. Readily-bleeding ulcers. Carious ulcers. Caries and abscesses in the joints. Healthy or malignant suppurations. Glandular swellings, particularly when not inflamed, or with intense, shining redness, beating and stinging. Suppuration of glands. Jaundice. Skin dingy, yellow, rough and dry.

SLEEP.—Drowsiness, followed by sleeplessness. Sleeps much in day time, sleepless at night. Wakes every night with desire to urinate. Frequent waking, as if by fright. When on point of falling asleep, the pain becomes worse, and he wakes again. Violent starts when falling asleep, or after getting to sleep. Excessive restlessness, with anxiety and sleeplessness. Vivid dreams, pleasant or otherwise.

FEVER.—Violent thirst. Continual coldness of the hands and feet. Feels cold, with chilliness, shaking and blueness of the body. Chilly shuddering over the whole body. Chilliness, as if cold

water were poured over him. Frequent febrile paroxysms, consisting in general flushes of heat, and frequently recurring chills and shuddering. Great thirst in the hot stage. Desires iced water. Pulse accelerated; quick and violent; feeble, slow, and trembling. Paroxysms of fever, especially at night. Hectic fever, especially of children. Mucous fever, with prostration. Inflammatory fevers, with disposition to perspire. Sweat occasions a burning sensation in the skin. Fetid night sweats. Profuse night sweat, of an oily nature, tinging linen yellow, and making it stiff. Excessive sweat, having a sour and offensive smell, and making fingers feel soaked and shriveled, like washerwomen's. Profuse sweat in rheumatism, which affords no relief.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Great restlessness. Anguish. Indifference. Apprehensive. Inability to think.

HEAD.—Headache, as if the head would fly to pieces, with fullness of the brain. Stitches through the whole head. Tearing, burning headache. Lacerating pains in the outer parts of the head, particularly the bones. Catarrhal and rheumatic headache. Rush of blood to the head, with heat. Giddiness. Itching, dry or humid eruptions. The hair falls off. Tenderness of the scalp. Sweat upon the head.

EYES.—Pressure in the eyes, as from sand. Stitches in the eye. Cutting under the lid, as from a sharp body. Itching, and heat in the eyes. Burning, smarting, chiefly in the open air. Inflammation of both eyes, especially of a rheumatic or scrofulous

nature; with redness of the whites. Lachrymation of both eyes in the morning. Considerable redness and swelling of the lids. Ulcers and scurfs on the margins. Nightly agglutination of the lids. Dimness of sight. Black points before one's eyes. Complete vanishing of sight for a few minutes. Pustules and ulcers on the corner. Dread of the light and the glare of the fire. Pupils dilated.

EARS.—Tearing or shooting pain in the ears. Soreness and excoriation of the inner ear. Purulent discharge from the ears. Hardness of hearing, with stoppage, or buzzing in the ears. Swelling of the glands under the ear, also inflammatory. Inflammation of the outer and inner ear.

NOSE.—Swelling of the nose; it is red, shining, itching. Bleeding. Cold in the head, with much sneezing. Profuse, excoriating, watery discharge, of a putrid smell; or of acrid pus.

FACE.—Complexion pale, livid or jaundiced. Red face. Feverish heat and redness of the cheeks. Swelling of the cheeks, with toothache. Lacerating pain in the face. Yellow scurf in the face; continued itching and bleeding after scratching. Dry, cracked, or ulcerated lips and corners of the mouth. Burning pain of the lips, as if stung by nettles, when touching them with the fingers. Yellow crusts on the upper lip, painful ulcers on the lower lip, smarting and burning when touched. Swelling of the glands under the jaws; also inflammatory, with stinging and throbbing.

TEETH.—Toothache, aggravated by cold or warm

things; by eating; at night; or becoming intolerable in bed at night. Toothache caused by a chill. Tearing toothache, affecting the whole side of the face. Lacerating in decayed teeth, with painful swelling of the cheek. Violent stitches in the teeth. The teeth are loose and fall out. The gums recede from the teeth. They are sore and swollen. Ulcerated gums. Spongy, readily bleeding gums.

MOUTH.—Fetid smell from the mouth. Inflammatory swelling of the inner mouth. Thrush. Ulcers and sores in the mouth. Accumulation of tenacious saliva. Tongue coated, as with fur. Dry, hard and clattering tongue. Swelling of the tongue, with white coating; edges indented by the teeth. Inflammatory, hard swelling of the tongue; or with ulcerated edges. Fetid salivation. Complete loss of speech and voice.

THROAT.—Sore throat; sensation as if something had lodged in the throat. Difficult swallowing. Rawness and dryness of the throat, as if a hot vapor were rising from the abdomen. Shooting pains in the throat, when swallowing; also in the tonsils. Elongation, swelling and inflammation of the uvula. Ulceration of the tonsils, with sharp, stinging pains in the fauces when swallowing. Ulcers in the throat. Suppuration of the tonsils. Inflammatory swelling of the tonsils.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Bitter, putrid, salt, sweet, or slimy taste. Violent, burning thirst for cold drinks. Canine hunger. Complete loss of appetite. Aversion to food.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Constant risings of air. Nausea, or inclination to vomit. Bitter, bilious vomiting.

STOMACH.—The region of the stomach is very painful, particularly to the touch. Pressure at the stomach after a meal. The food weighs like a stone in the pit of the stomach. Burning pain in the pit of the stomach.

ABDOMEN.—Sensitiveness in the region of the liver. Acute inflammation of the liver, with stinging pain. Distention of the abdomen. Burning in the abdomen, particularly about the navel. Pinching in abdomen, with chilliness and shuddering. Every stool is preceded by rumbling in the abdomen. Cutting pains. Tormented with flatulence. Colic, as from a cold. Colic occasioned by the cool evening air, with diarrhœa. Excessive colic. The abdomen is painful to contact or pressure. Complete jaundice.

STOOL, ETC.—Desire for stool every moment, with straining, without being able to accomplish anything. Constipation. Hard, tenacious, or lumpy stool. Discharges of bloody mucus, accompanied with colic and straining. Tenacious; sour-smelling; green, bilious; bloody, or excoriating stools. Loose, brown, easy stool, floating on the water. Slimy diarrhœa. Dysenteric stools; or with violent urging, succeeded by violent straining. Diarrhœa, caused by cold evening air, with cutting colic. Burning pain at the anus during stool. Discharge of thread and round worms.

URINARY ORGANS.—The urine is very turbid, even while being voided, and deposits a sediment. Sudden urging to urinate. Excessive urinating. Dark red, or sour-smelling urine; or mixed with flocks and pus. Discharge of blood. Burning when urinating.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Profuse menses, with anxiety and colic. Before the menses, dry heat, with congestion to the head. Leucorrhœa, causing an acrid sensation; purulent; corrosive; mild; leucorrhœa, especially in the evening, greenish, obliging her to scratch; the scratching brings on a violent burning. Hæmorrhage from the womb from debility. Hard swelling of the breasts, with soreness, or suppuration and ulceration. Bad milk, which the infant refuses to take.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Catarrh, with chilliness. Catarrh, with cough, cold in the head, hoarseness, and sore throat. Constant hoarseness and loss of voice. Fatiguing, short dry cough. Cough, with expectoration. Dry, spasmodic cough, with retching. Violent racking cough at night, as if the head and chest would fly to pieces. Cough, which sounds as if the whole of the inside of the chest were dry, with pain in the chest and small of the back. Hooping cough, with profuse tenacious expectoration. Bloody expectoration. Inclined to vomit during cough.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Shortness of breath when going up stairs, or when walking. Palpitation

of the heart. Respiration oppressed. Burning sensation in the chest.

BACK.—Swelling of the glands of the neck, also with painful closing of the jaws, or with inflammation. Burning or bruised sensation in various parts of the back.

EXTREMITIES.—Lacerating in the shoulder-joints, arms and wrists, especially at night, and when moving the part. Trembling of limbs; they are not under control of the will, as in St. Vitus' dance. Scaly, burning tetter on the arms. Itch-like eruption on the hands. Chaps on the fingers, which look sore and bleeding. Contraction of the fingers. Lacerating in the hip-joint, intolerable at night. Tearing and stitching in the lower limbs, at night, and during motion, with sensation of coldness. Tetter on the thighs and legs. Dropsical swelling of the legs and feet.

NUX VOMICA.—Nux.

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES.—Many of the symptoms are aggravated or excited by coffee, wine, smoking, watching and mental exertions. Many of the symptoms appear early in the morning, or after dinner. The pains which arise within doors, are relieved by going out, and vice versa.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS. — Ailments arising from abuse of coffee, wine or spirits. Complaints arising from a cold, anger, mental exertions; from a sedentary life generally, and from watching. Periodical

and intermittent ailments. Rheumatic affections, particularly of the large muscles of the back, loins and chest. Scrofulous atrophy of infants. Congestion of blood to the head, chest or abdomen. Pains in all the joints, also as if bruised, particularly during motion. Bruised pain in the limbs. Paralysis, particularly of the lower limbs. Trembling of the lower limbs; also stiffness. Trembling of drunkards. Convulsions and spasms; excited or aggravated by the slightest touch or noise; epileptic spasms, bending the head backwards. Extremely painful muscular contractions, continuing from three to four minutes, after the lapse of which period they are interrupted by a violent spasm. Tightness in the temples and nape of the neck, soon spreading over all the muscles of the trunk and limbs.* The whole body is so rigid that it is impossible to move a limb. St. Vitus' dance, particularly of boys, with sensation of numbness. Fainting fits; also after a walk in the open air. Great prostration, with heaviness and trembling of the limbs, especially early, or after a walk in the open air. Sudden failing of strength. Great nervous weakness, with excessive irritation of all the organs of sense. Excessive sensitiveness to the open air. Great liability to take cold. Emaciation, especially of children. Hysterical and hypochondriacal affections.

SKIN.—Jaundice. Blue spots. Chilblains, with

* The consciousness is, for the most part, retained in convulsions to which Nux is suitable.

burning itching. Burning itching over the whole body.

SLEEP.—Excessive drowsiness in the day time; also after eating. Falling asleep late, owing to ideas crowding upon the mind. Violent starting on going to sleep. Delirious, frightful visions at night. Weeping and talking during sleep. Weary on waking in the morning.

FEVER.—Frequent stretching and yawning. Chilliness, at evening or night, or after drinking or exercise. Chilliness, with heat in the head, or with drawing in the limbs, attended with pain in the back. Violent chilliness, with chattering of the teeth. Coldness of the whole body, with blue skin, particularly on the hands, and blue nails. Coldness at night, not even yielding to the warmth of the bed. Frequent shuddering. The fever is attended with yawning, stretching, gastric symptoms, and headache. The chill is attended with pain in the small of the back. During the heat, giddiness, headache, red face, vomiting, red urine, and pain on the chest. Pulse small, hard and accelerated; during the hot stage, full; collapse of pulse with full consciousness. Viscid sweat on forehead. Sweat on affected side of face during an attack of hemicrania. Copious sweat during and after great anxiety. Fetid cold or sour sweat. Night sweat. Morning sweat, with nausea.

MORAL SYMPTOMS. — Anxiety. Hypochondriac mood. Excessive sensitiveness to external impressions. Nervous excitement. Disposed to quarrel

and get vexed. Indolence. Anguish and restlessness. Incapability of thinking correctly. Insanity. Mental derangement occasioned by excessive study, or in the case of drunkards (delirium tremens).

HEAD.—Confusion of the head, as after intoxication. Stupefaction. Intoxication and cloudiness. Giddiness; chronic; with obscuration of sight; with sensation as if turning round, or with staggering in walking, or as if fainting. Headache, after eating; increased by motion, or stooping forward; from taking wine or coffee; aggravated by reflection; from mental exertion; or from leading a sedentary life. Congestive headache. Semilateral headache, as if from pressing a nail into the brain. Headache, with nausea and vomiting. Heaviness in the head. Pressure; distensive sensation; or lacerating pains in the forehead. Congestion of blood to the head; with violent pains in the forehead; giddiness; or fainting. Soreness of the scalp when touched.

EYES.—Burning and smarting. Itching. Inflammation of the eyes of scrofulous persons and newborn infants; also after a cold. Bleeding from the eyes. The eyes are forced outwards, and turned upwards, so much that the contracted pupils could not be seen (in convulsions). Glistening, staring eyes. Black and gray motes before the eyes. Intolerance of light, especially in the morning. Red, swollen, agglutinated lids. Twitching of the lids.

EARS.—Shooting or tearing in the ears. Humming or roaring.

NOSE.—Stoppage of the nose, and dry cold in the

head ; also of infants at the breast. Frequent sneezing. Intolerable itching. Offensive odor. Dry cold in the evening, fluent in the day time. Stopped nose with acrid discharge. Inflammation of the end of the nose.

FACE.—Sickly, pale, sallow complexion. Red, bloated face. Swelling and redness of the face. Redness and heat of the cheeks. Distorted, gloomy features. Twitching of the muscles of the face. Yellow appearance around the nose and mouth. Tearing pains in the face, with swelling on one side. Tingling, itching or creeping in the face. Dry lips. Painful peeling off of the lips.

TEETH. — Lockjaw, with perfect consciousness. Continuous painful soreness of the teeth, aggravated by fatiguing the head, and by reflection. Toothache, when walking in the open air ; after food ; from taking cold in a decayed tooth. Lacerating toothache, brought on again by cold water. Drawing, boring, and stinging in decayed teeth. Looseness of the teeth. Painful swelling of the gums.

MOUTH.—Putrid smell from the mouth. Inflammatory swelling, particularly of the palate and gums. Fetid ulcers in the month and throat. Accumulation of saliva in the mouth. Bloody saliva. White tongue, coated with mucus, or dry and cracked. Stammering, with heavy tongue. Painful blisters on the tongue.

THROAT.—Sore throat, with sensation of swelling, or, as though a plug were in the throat. Feeling of

excoriation. Swelling of the tonsils. Burning in the throat.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Bitter, sour, or foul taste. Thirst, with aversion to water. Hunger, with aversion to food. Aversion to all food. Hypochondriac malaise after dinner, with drowsiness. Heat in the head when eating. The food has no taste.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS. — Frequent hiccough; also violent. Bitter, foul, sour eructations. Nausea, and inclination to vomit, especially early in the morning, or after a meal. Heartburn. Waterbrash. Vomiting of food, or sour-smelling mucus, or of blood. Nausea and vomiting of pregnant women. Regurgitation of food. Violent vomiting.

STOMACH.—The region of the stomach is very sensitive to pressure. Pressure in the stomach, as from a stone, especially after eating. Tension in and across the stomach. Cramp-like pains or spasms in the stomach, with pressure. Gripping, lacerating pains, particularly after a meal. Throbbing in the stomach. Burning in the pit of the stomach.

ABDOMEN.—Beating, tensive pressure, and shooting in the region of the liver, aggravated by motion or contact. Colic, of pregnancy; after a meal as from a cold; with cramp-like pains, or contractive colic. Weight; also distention, after a moderate meal. The clothes feel tight. Hysterical abdominal spasms. Pinching or cutting in the abdomen, with desire to vomit, and eructations. The bowels feel as if bruised. Pain in the abdomen, as if raw; also at every step. Loud rumbling, as if stool would

ensue. Griping. Flatulence; also incarcerated. Flatulent colic. Sense of constriction of abdominal muscles. Rupture.

STOOL.—Constipation; also of infants. Chronic and obstinate costiveness; or, as if from inactivity of the bowels, from sedentary habits, or of pregnancy. Ineffectual urging to stool; or large, hard stool, frequently streaked with blood. Frequent, small mucous stools, with straining; corrosive stool. Dark, tenacious stool, like pitch; stools enveloped or mixed with white mucus. Watery diarrhœa. Diarrhœa with colic. Discharge of blood. Painful piles. Dysenteric diarrhœa. Painful spasmodic stricture of the anus. Itching and creeping of the anus. Discharge of pin-worms.

URINARY ORGANS.—Painful, ineffectual desire to urinate, ending in discharge of blood, and burning. Frequent inclination and urging. Burning in neck of the bladder and urethra when urinating. Painful desire, with discharge of urine drop by drop, with burning. Watery urine. Discharge of pale urine, followed by discharge of a thick, whitish, purulent matter. Wetting the bed of children.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Congestion of blood to the parts, with pressing weight and heat. Menses scanty; too early, and last too long. During the menses, spasms and headache; also nausea in the morning, with chilliness and faint turns. Contractive, uterine spasms. Leucorrhœa; fetid, yellow. Excessive, violent labor pains. Falling of the womb.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Catarrhal hoarseness,

with scraping in the throat, and tenacious phlegm. Feeling of choking. Cough, which is excited or aggravated by motion, reading, thinking, after a meal; or with titillation; worse early in the morning. Racking cough, with headache, or with pain in the stomach, as if bruised. Spasmodic cough, with retching. Dry cough, with rattling of mucus from midnight to daybreak, fatiguing, continuous. Cough, as if the head would burst. Cough, inducing vomiting of mucus. Hooping cough.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Fetid breath. Difficulty of breathing. Dry, spasmodic asthma. Anxious oppression of the chest. Asthmatic, constrictive sensation, when walking or going up stairs. Oppression, as from a load. Rush of blood to the chest. A few violent stitches in the region of the heart, early in the morning. Painful, pulsative shocks, in the direction of the heart. Palpitation when lying down after dinner. Frequent, slight attacks of palpitation.

BACK.—Pain in the back and small of the back, as if bruised. Burning. Tearing in the back, also in paroxysms. Rigidity of the back; the head and heels are drawn towards each other.

EXTREMITIES.—Drawing in the arms, with numbness and immobility. Frequent dartings from the feet to the hips. Numbness and paralysis of the lower limbs. Unsteadiness of the lower limbs and giving way of the knees, with trembling weakness. Gouty inflammation and swelling of the knees, also with nodosities. Cramp in the calves at night. Itching burning in the toes, as if frozen.

OPIUM.—Op.*

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Affections from abuse of liquor. Bad effects of fright and fear, or, also, from sudden joy. Diminished sensibility. General insensibility of the nervous system, and deficiency of reaction. Convulsions and spasmodic motions, with foam at the mouth; also with drowsiness, clenched fists, and involuntary motions of the hands and head. Rigidity of the whole body. Disposed to lie down. Great prostration, with sinking of the animal spirits. Apoplexy. Disfigured, pale, sunken face, or red and turgid. Snoring breathing. Profound sleep, from which the patient cannot be roused.

SKIN.—Pale, bluish color of the skin. Burning and itching (sometimes violent). After scratching, red blotches make their appearance, itching a good deal, but soon disappearing again.

SLEEP.—Drowsiness. Great inclination to sleep. The stupor was so intense that it was impossible to get an answer from him. A sort of sopor, eyelids half open, the eyeballs turned upwards behind the upper eyelid, the mouth more or less open, and the breathing, snoring. Sleeps with eyes half open, grasping at flocks and moving the hands over the

* NOTE.—May often be given with great benefit as an inter-current remedy, when the system does not respond promptly to remedies given, for want of proper reaction.

bed cover. During sleep, frightful jerks in the limbs, redness of face, moaning, frightful dreams.

FEVER. — General coldness, with stupefaction. Chilliness in the back, with suppressed, scarcely perceptible pulse. Increases the heat of the whole body, and occasions dryness of the mouth and thirst. Acute fever, with delirium. Slow pulse, the respiration being slow, heavy and snoring. Early in the morning, during sleep, a sweat breaks out over the whole body, and he shows a disposition to uncover. Cold sweat. Sweat, and red rash, with itching. General sweat over the hot body, with great thirst, full strong pulse, vivid eyes and bright mind.

MORAL SYMPTOMS. — Melancholy ; sullen ; distrustful ; fearful ; inclined to start. Stupidity and loss of sense. Complete loss of consciousness and sensation, with relaxation of the muscles. Imbecility. Dullness of the mental faculties and senses. Stupid indifference to pain and pleasure. Furious delirium. Delirium tremens.

HEAD. — Vertigo, as if everything were turning round about with one. Apoplexy, with vertigo. Red, bloated, hot face. Red, half-closed eyes ; dilated, insensible pupils. Convulsive movements of the limbs, and slow, snoring breathing. Head-ache on one side of the forehead, with pressure from within outward, increased by external pressure. Sensation of tightness in the head. Heaviness of the head.

EYES. — Glistening, sparkling eyes. The pupils

are insensible to the light, dilated or contracted. Lids tremble or hang down, as if paralyzed.

FACE.—Sunken, pale face. Frequent alternations of redness and paleness of the face. All the muscles of the face are relaxed, which gives the countenance a stupid expression. Bloated, dark red face. The veins of the face are distended. Spasmodic movements of the muscles of the face. Distortion of the mouth.

MOUTH.—Lockjaw. Hanging down of the lower jaw. Looseness of the teeth. White tongue. Profuse salivation. Dryness of the tongue, palate and throat, without inclination to drink. Inability to swallow. Paralysis of the tongue.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Loss of appetite. Bitter, flat or sour taste.

STOMACH.—Eructations; nausea; frequent and violent vomiting of food, of blood, of fæces. Fullness of the stomach. Constrictive pains in the stomach, intolerable, and causing a deadly anguish.

ABDOMEN.—Oppression of the abdomen, and a pressing puffiness, as if it would burst. Colic. Accumulation of wind in the stomach and bowels.

STOOL.—Retention of stool. Constipation, from torpor of the intestinal canal. Costiveness for six or eight weeks (with loss of appetite), nothing but small, hard balls being passed. Stools watery, pappy, black; fetid, liquid, frothy, with itching, burning in the region of the anus, and violent straining.

URINARY ORGANS.—Suppression of urine. Retention of urine, with dry mouth and increased thirst.

The urine is dark red, and deposits a sediment. Dark urine and dry tongue. Bloody urine.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Hoarseness, with dry mouth and white tongue. Hollow, dry cough. Paroxysms of violent, dry cough. Mucous, or bloody expectoration.

CHEST AND RESPIRATION.—Quick, oppressed, anxious respiration. Short, snoring breathing. Constriction of the chest, as if it were rigid, with difficult respiration. Spasmodic asthma. Moaning, slow respiration. At times, single, deep inspirations. At times the breathing is suppressed for minutes. Rattling respiration. Sighing respiration.

UPPER LIMBS.—Convulsive movements to and fro in one or the other arm. Trembling of the hands. Disagreeable creeping of the hands and feet.

LOWER LIMBS.—The lower limbs are almost insensible. Numbness of the feet. The feet are stiff.

PHOSPHORUS.—Phos.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Tearing and shooting in the limbs after every cold, especially at night, in bed. Hysterical and hypochondriac affections. Sensitiveness to cool weather. The limbs feel bruised. Heaviness of the mind and body. General sudden excessive weakness; also hysterical. Languor, with great nervous weakness. Weakness from loss of animal fluids or excessive mental labor. Paralysis. Emaciation. Agitation of the blood; pulsations in

the whole body. Hæmorrhage from different organs, lungs, gums, varicose veins, etc. Burning pains. Congestion of blood. Pains setting in when the weather changes.

SKIN.—Creeping as of ants and itching in the paralyzed parts. General itching of the body. Lymphatic abscesses, full of fistulous ulcers, with callous edges, bad pus and hectic fever. Yellow or brown spots upon the skin. Boils, profuse bleeding of small wounds. Chilblains. Affections of the glands after contusion. Scaly, dry herpes.

SLEEP.—Frequent yawning, with chilliness in the evening. Falls asleep late; sleeplessness, or frequent waking, with uneasiness and anxiety. Unrefreshing sleep, or sensation, as if one had not slept enough. Anxious, frightful dreams.

FEVER.—Chilly feeling in the evening. Internal chilliness. Flying heat. Heat at night. Hectic fever, with dry heat towards evening. Clammy night sweat. Morning sweat, exhausting. Increased sweat and urine. Sweat on body, with coldness of the head. Sweat during fever. Pulse quick and full.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Great lowness of spirits. Anxious and irritable when alone. Irritability. Somnambulism. Sensitiveness of the senses, and tendency to start.

HEAD.—Giddiness; also chronic; or with vanishing of ideas. Dull headache, with buzzing in the head; when coughing, the pain increases as if the head would burst. Compressive pains in the whole

brain. Burning headache in the upper part of the brain. Dull, stupefying headache. Morning headache. Heaviness. Rush of blood to the head. Great falling out of the hair.

EYES.—Inflammation ; with heat and pressure, as from sand. Determination of blood to the eyes. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Agglutination of the eyelids in the morning when waking ; with secretion of gum during the day. Lachrymation in the open air. Dread of light. Short-sightedness. Frequent attacks of a sudden blindness in the day time, and sensation as of a gray cover before the eyes. Burning in the eyes. Difficulty of opening the lids.

EARS.—Beating, throbbing in the ear. Heat and redness. Dragging pains in the ear. Humming. Hard hearing, chiefly for the human voice.

NOSE.—Stoppage and troublesome dryness of the nose. Sneezing. Constant discharge of a green yellow mucus. Dry cold in the head. Acute smell. Bleeding. Nose red and swollen.

FACE.—Face pale ; sunken ; livid, with deep, hollow eyes, with blue margin. Puffing and swelling round the eyes. Tension of the skin of the face, frequently only on one side. Tearing pains in the facial bones, as if every part would be torn out. Lacerating in the jaws, in the evening, when lying. Twitching of muscles. The pains in the face return again after the least cold, when talking, eating, or by contact. Dry lips. Pimples and pustules on face.

TEETH.—Tearing or shooting toothache, espe-

cially in the open air ; or from taking the least cold, with salivation. Gums, sensitive, swollen, inflamed, ulcerated, bleed easily and recede from teeth. Grating the teeth. Toothache, with swelling of the cheeks. Hollow teeth ache.

MOUTH.—Soreness of the inner mouth. Dry tongue. White mucus on the tongue. Flow of sourish saliva. Spitting of blood.

THROAT.—Rawness and soreness in the back part of the throat, with dark redness. Dry throat, day and night. Smarting, scraping, and burning in the throat. Hawking up of mucus in the morning.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Sour taste. Canine hunger. Violent thirst.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Frequent eructations, generally empty, especially after eating, or, sour and tasting of food. Sour regurgitation of food. Heartburn. Waterbrash, after eating anything sour. Nausea, with great thirst ; fainting ; obliged to lie down. Vomiting, with pains in the stomach, and great weakness. Vomiting of food, bile, sour matter, or blood.

STOMACH.—The region of the stomach is painful when touched ; also, painfulness when walking. Fullness ; pressure after a meal ; or cramps in the stomach. Heat and burning in the stomach and pit of the stomach. Griping in paroxysms ; also with arrest of breathing. Inflammation of the stomach. Violent pain in the stomach, gradually extending over the whole abdomen, with vomiting, first of greenish, and then of blackish substances.

ABDOMEN.—Distension, especially after dinner. Colic ; pinching and tearing in the abdomen, especially early in bed. Heat and burning. Relaxed feeling in the abdomen. Crampy pain in the abdomen. Bloating, extremely sensitive abdomen. Rumbling and gurgling in the bowels. Emission of much flatulence. Incarceration of flatulence. Flatulent colic, deep in abdomen.

STOOL, ETC.—Chronic diarrhœa. Sour vomiting after stool, several mornings in succession. Pappy, green, bloody, undigested or involuntary stools. Stools covered or mixed with mucus. Exhausting diarrhœa of consumptive individuals. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation of old people. Itching, stinging and burning in the anus. Protruded, readily-bleeding piles.

URINARY ORGANS.—Involuntary emission. Urine with white flocks ; or, yellow, or brick-dust sediment. Burning, between the acts of urinating. Odor of urine ammoniacal, offensive, strong, sulphurous, like garlic. The pale urine deposits a white crust on the side of the vessel.

MENSTRUATION, ETC. — Suppression of menses. Menses too early and scanty ; or too profuse and too long. During the menses, colic, chilliness, very sick in the evening, pain in the evening, as if bruised, palpitation of the heart, with anxiety ; tired and faint and so nauseated she had to lie down ; also, sour vomiting, oppression of the chest, cold sweat on the forehead. Leucorrhœa, milky ; acrid ; excoriating ; smarting, drawing blisters. Reddish, viscid

leucorrhœa in place of the menses. Profuse. Erysipelas of the breasts, with burning and stinging. Abscess of the breasts.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Hoarseness and roughness; also chronic. Loss of voice. Fatiguing cough with expectoration of tenacious mucus. Cough hollow, loose, violent. Cough, caused by a tickling in the larynx or chest; or with rawness and hoarseness on the chest; or with stinging in the throat; or of a dry hacking character, as if the head would burst, caused by cold air, drinking, or loud reading. Cough, with saltish, purulent expectoration, especially morning and evening; or with expectoration of blood, or tenacious mucus, with soreness of the chest, or with sour vomiting. Mucous consumption. Catarrh, with fever and cough.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Anxious; panting; loud rattling. Difficult breathing, morning and evening, or when moving about. Oppression; heaviness; fullness; or tightness of the chest. Stitching in the chest, especially of the left side; also chronic. Sore and burning pains in the chest. Rush of blood to the heart, with very violent palpitation after dinner. Palpitation, with anxiety, morning and evening. Rush of blood to the chest.

BACK.—Stiffness of the nape of the neck. Swelling of the glands of the neck and armpits.

EXTREMITIES. — Rheumatic pains in the right shoulder. Burning in the arms and hands. Tremor of the hands and arms. Numb hands; especially the tips of the fingers. Swelling of the hands; also

of the feet. Gouty stiffness of the knee, with lameness of the legs. Pain in the soles of the feet, as if ulcerated. Icy cold feet. Drawing and tearing in the knee, down to the feet.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Pod.

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES.—Adapted to diseases of children, especially while teething. Worm diseases. The symptoms are said to be aggravated in the morning and better in the evening.

SKIN.—Softness of the flesh, with debility, in children. Moistness of the skin, with preternatural warmth. Sallowiness of the skin, in children.

SLEEP.—Sleepiness in the day-time, with rumbling in the bowels. Too heavy sleep at night. Restless sleep, of children. Moaning in sleep, with eyes half closed. Sleep unrefreshing.

FEVER.—Chilliness, when first lying down in the evening. Fever, attended with constipation. Intermittent fever. Backache before the chill. The shaking, and a sensation of coldness, continues for some time after the heat commences. Delirium and loquacity during the hot stage. Violent pain in the head, with excessive thirst during the fever. Sleep during the perspiration. Loss of appetite during the interval.

HEAD.—Giddiness and dizziness, with the sensation of fullness over the eyes. Pain on top of the head, when rising in the morning. Stunning headache through the temples, relieved by pressure.

Rolling of the head, during difficult dentition in children. Perspiration of the head during sleep, with coldness of the flesh while teething. Vertigo, with inclination to fall forwards. Heavy, dull pain in the forehead, with soreness over the seat of the pain.

EYES.—Smarting of the eyes. Heaviness of the eyes, with occasional pains over the top of the head.

TEETH.—Grinding of the teeth at night, especially with children, during dentition. Teeth covered with dried mucus in the morning.

MOUTH.—Copious salivation. Offensive breath. Sourness of the mouth. White fur on the tongue, with foul taste.

THROAT.—Dryness of the throat. Soreness of the throat extending to the ears.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Voracious appetite. Satiety from a small quantity of food, followed by nausea and vomiting. Loss of appetite. Putrid taste in the mouth. Sourness of the mouth.

STOMACH.—Acrid eructations. Vomiting of food, with putrid taste and odor. Heartburn. Water-brash. Heat in the stomach. Gastric affections, attended by depression of spirits.

ABDOMEN.—Colic with retraction of the abdominal muscles. Rumbling in the abdomen. Sensation of heat in the bowels accompanying the inclination to go to stool. Faintness, with the sensation of emptiness in the abdomen after stool. Cramp-like pain.

STOOL.—Constipation, with flatulence and head-

ache. Diarrhœa, immediately after eating or drinking. White, slimy stools. Green stools in morning. Cholera infantum. Frequent chalk-like stools, which are very offensive, with gagging and excessive thirst, in children. Hot, watery stools. Copious evacuations, with blueness under the eyes. Diarrhœa of children during dentition. Discharge of mucus. Falling of the body.

URINE.—Involuntary discharge of urine during sleep. Frequent nocturnal urination during pregnancy.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Suppression of the menses in young females, with bearing-down pains, relieved by lying down. Leucorrhœa; thick, transparent mucus, attended by constipation and bearing down. Falling of the womb.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Dry cough. Loose, hacking cough. Hooping cough, attended with costiveness and loss of appetite.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Pains in the chest, increased by taking a deep inspiration. Shortness of breath. Sensation in the chest as if the heart were ascending to the throat. Sensation of suffocation when first lying down at night. Palpitation of the heart, with a clucking sensation rising up to the throat, which obstructs respiration.

BACK.—Pain in the loins, with a sensation of coldness. Pain between the shoulders, with soreness. Stiffness of the nape of the neck, with soreness of the muscles of the neck and shoulders.

PULSATILLA.—Puls.

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES.—The pains come on again, and are worse, while sitting; after long exercise; or when rising from a seat; or generally during rest. The pains abate when sitting up, after having been lying down, or when turning to the side, after lying on the back; also by moving about or walking, or by external pressure, and in the open air. Many of the pains are attended by chilliness.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Jerking, tearing, or drawing pains in the muscles of the extremities, with aggravation of the pains at night, or in the evening in bed. Rheumatic and gouty affections; also with swelling. Wandering gout; also in rheumatism. Wandering pains, which rapidly shift from one part to another; with swelling and redness of the joints. Pains, as if bruised or ulcerated internally, when touching the parts. Semilateral ailments. Ailments arising from the use of pork, fat pastry, or other fat. Bad effects arising from fright, or mortification. Attacks of pain, with chilliness, asthma and paleness of the face. Heaviness of the limbs. Excessive debility. Anxious feeling of trembling. Fainting fits, with great paleness of the face. Epileptic convulsions, with violent tossing of the limbs, followed by relaxation, disposition to vomit, and eructations. Emaciation. Hysteria. Inflammation of internal parts, with disposition to suppurate.

SKIN.—Biting itching here and there. Burning itching over the whole body, before midnight, when getting warm in bed; worse on scratching; not much during the day, only after becoming heated by a walk or when rubbing the skin; no eruption visible. Measles and their secondary ailments, or bad consequences from suppression of measles. Eruptions, caused by eating fat things. Chicken-pox. Frozen, inflamed parts. Chaps. Suppurating wounds. Varicose veins. Readily bleeding ulcers, with offensive discharge; smarting, burning, stinging, or with itching all around, and hard, shining redness. Boils.

SLEEP.—Yawning; drowsy in the day time. Feverish somnolence. Sleepless, with extreme restlessness; or from ideas crowding upon the mind. Starting, as from a fall; talking, weeping, and crying out. Anxious, frightful dreams; lascivious, vexatious dreams. Restless sleep, with tossing about in bed, as from excessive warmth. Waking, with inability to collect one's senses, as if frightened or stupefied. Screams and starts during sleep, as if from fright. Jerking of the limbs or the whole body.

FEVER.—Coldness, with paleness and sweat over the whole body. Chilliness with external coldness, without thirst. Constant, internal chilliness. Dry heat of the whole body, at night, with anguish, headache, sweat in the face, and chilliness, when taking off the cover of the bed. During the fever, paroxysms of anguish; headache, with red, bloated

face; sweat on the face; chilliness, when taking off the bed-cover; deep, or restless sleep; thirst; disposition to vomit; diarrhœic stools. Pulse, quick and small; or feeble and slow. Aggravation of the fever, in the evening or afternoon. The interval, generally, is characterized by headache, painful oppression of the chest, moist cough, bitterness of the mouth, and diarrhœa. Copious morning sweat. Sweat all night. Sweat on one side of the body or the other.

MORAL SYMPTOMS. — Gloomy and melancholy. Anguish in the region of the heart, sometimes increasing to a desire for suicide. Anxiety. Peevishness. Hypochondriac peevishness. Silent mood. Disgusted at everything. Timid. Irresolute.

HEAD.—Delirium. Loss of consciousness. The head is affected by mental labor. Confusion of the head, with pains, as after intoxication or watching. Giddiness, as if intoxicated; or with inclination to vomit; or whilst stooping. Sensation in the head, when stooping, as if he would fall forward. Headache, caused by overloading the stomach; or by eating fat, or from a cold. Semilateral headache; also with nausea and vomiting. Heaviness of the head. Headache, as if the brain would burst; or when moving the eyes. Beating, jerking, lacerating pains; or feelings as though the head were in a vice. The headache is generally worse in the evening. Sweat on the hairy scalp.

EYES.—Pressure in the eyes; also as from sand. Inflammation of the eyes and eyelids. Swelling

and redness of the lids. Styes on the lids. Dryness of the eyes and lids. Lachrymation in the open air; in the cold air; in wind. Frequent obscuration of sight. Dimness of sight, as if looking through mist. Fiery circles before the eyes. Tearing and shooting pains in the eyes.

EARS.—Shooting in the ears. Inflammation of the outer and inner ear, with heat, redness, and swelling. Purulent discharge from the ears. Ringing or chirping in the ears. Deafness, as if the ears were stopped; especially after suppression of measles.

NOSE.—Ulceration of the external wing of the nose. Bleeding of the nose. Catarrh, with loss of smell and taste; or with discharge of a yellow, green, fetid mucus from the nose. Tickling in nose. Constant sneezing in morning.

FACE.—Complexion pale or yellowish. Erysipelas of the face, with stinging and peeling off of the skin. Puffed, blue-red face. Alternate redness and paleness of the face.

TEETH.—Drawing, jerking toothache, as if the nerves were put upon the stretch, and then let loose again; with shootings in the gums. Throbbing pains or digging in hollow teeth; with drawing, extending to the eye. Toothache; worse at night; or in bed, and in a warm room; or coming on every time one eats, or takes anything warm into one's mouth. Toothache of pregnancy. Semilateral toothache.

MOUTH.—Bad smell from the mouth. Flow of

sweetish saliva. Gums are painful as if sore. Dry mouth. White tongue, with bad taste.

THROAT.—Throat as if raw. Sore throat when swallowing, as if swollen. Stinging sore throat, with pressure and tension, when swallowing. Inflammation, with dark, varicose distention of the vessels. Dryness and tenacious phlegm in the throat.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Putrid, bilious, slimy, bitter or sweetish taste. Loss of appetite. Absence of thirst. Aversion to food. Hunger. Derangement of the stomach, by fat or pastry. The taste of all kinds of food is diminished.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS. — Eructations, tasting and smelling of food. Waterbrash. Bitter, bilious eructations. Hiccough, especially after drinking. Inclination to vomit. Vomiting of food, mucus, blood, bilious matter, or chronic, after eating.

STOMACH.—Spasms after eating, or early in the morning; terminating in vomiting. Pressure in the pit of the stomach after every meal, with vomiting of food. Perceptible pulsation in the pit of the stomach. Pain on pressure.

ABDOMEN.—Hard distention of the abdomen. Abdominal spasms; also of pregnant women. Cutting colic especially in the evening; also with diarrhoea. Oppressive, flatulent colic; especially of hysteric females. Flatulence, and loud, painful rumbling. Painful sensitiveness of the abdomen to the touch. Pinching, with griping.

STOOL, ETC.—Constipation. Frequent urging to

stool, as if diarrhœa would set in. Frequent soft or diarrhœic stools, consisting of mucus, sometimes mixed with blood, and generally preceded by cutting colic. Watery diarrhœa. Diarrhœa, with cutting in the abdomen. Slimy diarrhœa. Diarrhœa after measles, or at night. Stools acrid. Involuntary. Chilliness during stool. Painful, protruding piles, with smarting and soreness.

URINARY ORGANS.—Frequent desire to urinate, with drawing in the abdomen; particularly in pregnant females. Straining. Inability to retain the urine. Difficult emission, with discharge of the urine, drop by drop. Wetting the bed. Increased, watery, colorless, or scanty, red-brown urine. Sandy, red, or brick-dust sediment. Voiding of blood, with burning.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Uterine spasms, resembling labor pains. Suppression of the menses; also with nausea and vomiting, or coldness of the body, chilliness and trembling of the feet. Too early menses. Delay of the menses; also in the case of the first menses. During the menses, colic, pressure in the stomach, and small of the back, nausea, and chilliness. Uterine hæmorrhage. The blood is thick and black. False, spasmodic, or too feeble labor pains. Leucorrhœa; thin, acrid, or milky; painless, or with swelling of pudenda, especially after menses. The after-pains are too long, or too violent. Ailments from weaning. Swelling of the breasts. Vanishing of the milk of nursing females, or excessive flow.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Hoarseness and roughness of the throat. Catarrhal huskiness, with cough and expectoration of tenacious mucus. Scraping and dryness in the throat. Dry night cough, going off when sitting up in bed. Continuous cough in the evening after lying down. Violent cough, with difficult expectoration, with painful shooting in the chest and sides. Expectoration, yellow mucus; bitter, greenish, purulent. Dark, coagulated blood. Vomiting after or while coughing. Stitches in the side.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Shortness of breath; the chest feels sore. Anxious, also spasmodic difficulty of breathing, as if the throat were constricted; mostly in the evening, and at night, when lying down. Suffocative paroxysms at night. Pain in the chest, as if ulcerated internally. Spasmodic contractive tightness in the chest, especially when drawing breath. Asthma in the evening, followed by slumber, after which he wakes with a suffocative fit, short cough or vomituration, aching in the forehead, with tearing through the eyes, creeping on the tongue, cold feet, cold sweat in the face, and a good deal of rising from the stomach. Tearing, cutting and stitching in the chest. Frequent, violent paroxysms of palpitation of the heart; frequently with anguish and obscuration of sight. Heaviness, pressure and burning in the region of the heart. Also dull stitches, with continual pressure.

BACK.—Pain in the back, and small of the back, as if from stooping long; or as if weary or bruised.

Stitching in the small of the back. Rheumatic drawing and tension in the loins; and also in the nape of the neck; with difficulty of moving about.

EXTREMITIES.—Drawing, jerking and tearing pains in the shoulder joints and arms. Oppressive heaviness in the arms, from the shoulder to the fingers, with numb feeling. Inflammatory swelling of the knees, with shooting pains. Red, hot swelling of the legs and feet, with tensive, burning pain. Drawing heaviness and weariness of the legs, with trembling. Varicose veins of the legs. Swelling of the feet, and soles of the feet.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.—*Rhus.*

CHARACTERISTIC PECULIARITIES.—The pains come on, or are worse, during rest; on entering a room from the open air, or in cold weather.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic and gouty tension; drawing and tearing in the limbs; worse during rest; with a feeling of numbness and insensibility in the affected part, after moving it. The greatest rigidity and pain is experienced on first moving the joints, after rest; and on waking up in the morning. Laming stiffness in the limbs, especially when first moving a part. Bruised pains in single parts; or, sensations as if the flesh had been detached from the bones by blows. Pains, as if sprained. Bad consequences from spraining or straining parts. Semilateral complaints. The parts on which one is lying,

go to sleep. Numbness of single parts, with tingling and insensibility. Complete paralysis. Paralysis of the lower limbs; also semilateral; with tingling in the affected parts. Twitchings of the limbs and muscles. Great languor of the whole body. Languor, with constant disposition to be sitting or lying. Great debility. Great sensitiveness to the open air. Affections of the ligaments, tendons, and membranes connected with the joints. Scrofulous and rickety affections.

SKIN.—Small, burning vesicles, with redness of skin on the whole body, except on the hairy scalp, hands and feet. Burning, itching eruptions. Eruptions, alternating with pains in the chest, and dysenteric stools. Nettlerash and other eruptions, especially vesicular; forming scurfs, with burning itching. Vesicular erysipelas. Shingles. Confluent vesicles; most of them containing a milky or watery fluid. Black pustules, with inflammation and itching, rapidly spreading over the whole body. Glandular swellings. Ulcers, as if gangrenous, from small vesicles, attended with violent fever. Chaps. Swelling of the whole body.

SLEEP.—Violent and spasmodic yawning. Somnolence; with snoring, muttering, and grasping at flocks. Sleeplessness before midnight. Restless sleep. Frightful dreams. Wakes early, out of humor.

FEVER.—Extreme coldness of hands and feet all day. Very sensitive to the cold open air. Affects the skin painfully. Shudders as soon as she leaves

the stove. Chilly in evening, in open air, without thirst. Too hot internally all day, and hot externally. Chilliness with heat. Evening fever, with diarrhœa. Fever, characterized by drowsiness, weariness and yawning; or a sensation as if his blood were coursing hot through the vessels, and too violently through the head. Pulse quick, or slow and irregular. General sweat; sour-smelling, morning sweats. Night sweat.

MORAL SYMPTOMS. — Sad and anxious; apprehensive. Mental derangement. Delirium. Languor of the mind; is unable to hold an idea. Dullness of the head.

HEAD. — Giddiness, as if one would fall forward, especially when rising from bed. Vertigo with sensation as if things were turning with her. Headache immediately after a meal. Headache obliging one to lie down, coming on again after the least chagrin, and the least exercise in the open air. Pain, as if the brain were torn, worse when moving the eyes; burning pain in head; it feels too full and heavy. When stooping, he feels as if he could not raise himself again; as if a quantity of blood were rushing to his brain; or as if a weight were settling down the forehead. Painful tingling in the head. Dry herpes on the hairy scalp. Scaldhead, with a thick crust, eating away the hair; or with greenish pus and violent nightly itching. Periodical scaldhead, occurring every year.

EYES. — The eye-balls feel sore when moving or turning them. Inflammation of the eyes and lids,

with redness and nightly agglutination. Lachrymation. Swelling of the lids. Intolerance of light of scrofulous persons. Burning pressure in the eye.

EARS.—Inflammatory swelling of the salivary glands beneath the ears; also after scarlatina.

NOSE.—Bleeding at night. Stoppage of the nose; worse in the room, better in the open air. Frequent, almost spasmodic sneezing.

FACE.—Pale face. Red face, with heat. Erysipelas, and swelling of the face, with tight, aching, stinging and burning tingling. Drawing, tearing, pricking pain in the face. Vesicular erysipelas, the vesicles being filled with yellow water. Chronic suppurating eruptions on the face. Herpetetic crusty eruptions round the nose and mouth, with itching and burning. Pimples round the mouth and chin. Milk crust, with thick crust and secretion of a fetid bloody matter. The lips are dry and parched, covered with a reddish brown crust.

TEETH.—Toothache, as if sore, or tearing, stinging, jerking, and creeping, frequently at night, or worse in the open air, and abating by the application of warmth.

MOUTH.—Dry mouth, with thirst. Accumulation of water in the mouth; he has to spit frequently. The tongue is not coated, but very dry. Parched, red or brown tongue. Nightly discharge of yellowish or bloody saliva.

THROAT.—Sore throat, as if swollen, with pressure and stinging. Dryness of the throat with thirst.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Taste sharp, bitter, sour, coppery; putrid; slimy; greasy; flat. Tenacious mucus in the throat, which can be hawked up, but leaves a feeling of roughness. Complete loss of appetite; or canine hunger, with emptiness in the stomach.

STOMACH.—Frequent burning eructations. Weary and sleepy after a meal. Sensation as of a lump in the stomach after a meal. Nausea after eating or drinking. Nausea with canine hunger. Disappears after eating. Nausea, worse when stooping. Pressure in the pit of the stomach, as if swollen. Oppression in the stomach towards evening. Ulcerative pain in the pit of the stomach. Cold feeling in the stomach.

ABDOMEN.—Distention, especially after a meal, with colic. Fullness of the abdomen, with rumbling. Fermentation in the abdomen; much flatulence. Contractive abdominal spasms; obliging one to walk bent. Nightly colic. Pinching, shooting, cutting pains.

STOOL, ETC.—Constant straining at stool, with nausea and lacerating pain. Alternate constipation and diarrhœa. Stools mixed with blood. Red and yellow, mixed with mucus; sudden, loose, yellow, frothy, frequent, several times an hour; involuntary stool; especially at night during sleep. Burning in the rectum before every stool; creeping in the rectum, as of ascarides.

URINARY ORGANS.—Frequent urging to urinate, with increased discharge, inability to retain the

urine, especially during rest, when the urine passes off involuntarily. Retention of urine. Bloody urine, with discharge drop by drop, with straining. Urine hot, dark, turbid. The urine looks like water, with a snow-white sediment.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Menses too soon and profuse. Uterine hæmorrhage with coagulated blood and labor-like pains. Increase or suppression of milk, in the case of nursing females.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Roughness in the throat, with a sensation as if the throat were raw and sore. Cough, which racks the whole chest. Cough, with expectoration of bright red blood, and qualmish feeling in the chest. Short, anxious, painful cough.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Tightness of breath. Oppression. Anxious oppression, as if unable to draw breath. Stitches in the chest and sides of the chest, especially when sitting bent, talking, or taking a long breath. Violent palpitation when sitting still, so that the body was moved by every beat. Weak and tremulous feeling about the heart.

BACK.—Pain in the small of the back as if bruised; it is relieved by lying on a hard couch. Pain as if sprained in the back and shoulders; also in the nape of the neck. Rheumatic stiffness in the neck and nape of the neck, with pain on moving those parts.

EXTREMITIES.—Tearing and burning in the shoulders, with lameness of the arms, particularly during cold weather, rest, and in bed. Erysipelas of the arms; also of the feet; with swelling. Coldness,

immobility and insensibility of the arm. Warts on the fingers. Pains, as if bruised or sprained, in the joints. Paralysis of the legs and feet. Pain in the hip, with painfulness of the joint when rising from a seat, or going up stairs. Heaviness of the lower limbs. Cramps in the legs.

SULPHUR---Sulph.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Drawing, tearing pains in the limbs, and especially the joints, with stiffness as if sprained. Gouty and rheumatic complaints, with or without swelling. Ailments from taking cold; from abuse of metals, especially mercury. Cracking in the joints, chiefly the knees and elbows. Frequent, spasmodic jerking in the whole body. Talking fatigues and excites the pains. Hysteria and hypochondria. Fainting fits and spasms; also hysteric. Trembling sensation in the arms and lower limbs. Pains which are felt, or are worse at night. Unsteady gait and tremor of the hands. Inclination to catch cold.* Paralysis. Emaciation; also of children. Scrofulous emaciation. Dropsy. Epilepsy, with stiffness. Periodical ailments.

SKIN.—Itching of the skin, worse at night in bed. Chronic eruptions, with burning itching. Small-pox, particularly during the suppurative stage. Erysipelatous inflammations, with throbbing and stinging. Rash, with soreness of the skin. Itch. Nettlerash

* Those taking Sulphur should be more than usually cautious against taking cold.

with fever. Yellow or liver-colored spots. Dry, scaly eruptions. Chilblains which itch in the warmth. Excoriation; also of children. Herpes. Chaps. Unhealthy skin. Boils. Fistulous ulcers. Ulcers, with raised swollen edges, readily bleeding, surrounded with pimples; or with tearing, stinging pains, and discharging a fetid pus. Inflammation, swelling, suppuration, and induration of glands.

SLEEP.—Irresistible drowsiness in the day time. Difficulty of falling asleep. Wakeful the whole night. Light and unrefreshing sleep. Loud talking while asleep. Raving, restless dreams. Starting during sleep, and fear of waking. Jerking and starting of the limbs during sleep. Vivid dreams.

FEVER.—Chilliness; a great deal of chilliness at night. Frequent internal chilliness without thirst. Dry heat in the morning when in bed. Frequent flushes of heat. Evening heat. Profuse sweat during slight exercise. Copious morning sweat, setting in after waking. Night sweat, when waking, having a sour, pungent smell.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Despondency. Melancholy. Great disposition to weep. Irritable and taciturn. Weak memory. Tendency to start, with fearfulness. Great inclination to philosophical and religious speculations. Monomania. Slowness of mind and body, not disposed to any kind of labor.

HEAD.—Giddiness, when walking in the open air; or when sitting; or early in the morning, with bleeding of the nose. Headache with nausea. Violent headache at night, disturbing rest. Violent

pressure in the forehead. Pressure in the temples and tightness in the brain, when reflecting or doing some other mental labor. Headache every day as though the head would burst. Drawing and tearing through the head. Periodical headache, every week, with lacerating sensation and stupefaction. Beating in the head. Rush of blood to the head. Throbbing headache, mostly with heat, caused by a rush of blood to the head. Every step affects the head painfully. Humming in the head. Feeling of coldness about the head. Scaldhead, dry, or fetid and humid, with thick pus, yellow crust, and itching. Falling off of the hair ; also of lying-in females.

EYES.—Pressure in the eyes and lids, with stinging and rubbing, as if sand were in them. Itching, smarting and burning in the eyes and lids. Redness and feeling of heat in the eyes. Inflammation of the eyes and lids, especially in scrofulous subjects, or after a cold, or, of new-born infants. Swelling of the lids. Ulceration of the margins of the lids. Dryness of the eyes, or profuse lachrymation. Nocturnal agglutination. Specks or ulcers on the cornea. The lids are closed as by a cramp, early in the morning. Mistiness of sight. Shortsightedness. Intolerance of light.

EARS.—Drawing and shooting in the ears. Purulent discharge from the ears. Dull hearing. Humming or whizzing in the ears.

NOSE.—Inflammation ; also swelling of the nose. Bleeding. Chronic stoppage ; also of one nostril. Dryness of the nose. Dry cold of the head. Pro-

fuse catarrhal discharge of burning water. Loss of smell. Offensive smell.

FACE.—Pale and sickly complexion; or with sunken eyes, surrounded with blue margins. Redness and heat of the face. Swelling of the cheeks, with pricking pain. Erysipelas of the face; also with swelling. Chronic eruption in the face. Milk crust. Lips dry, rough and cracked. Swelling of the lips. Swelling of the glands under the jaws. Drawing, tearing, or bruised pains.

TEETH.—Toothache, coming on in the open air, or in a draught. Tearing and drawing in the teeth; aggravated by warm substances. Jerks and shootings in the teeth; also in decayed teeth, extending up into the teeth. Toothache in the evening, and at night. Painful feeling of looseness of the teeth; also of elongation, or dullness. Swelling of the gums, with throbbing pains.

MOUTH.—Blisters in the mouth, with soreness. Dry tongue in the morning. Cracked or brown parched tongue. White-coated tongue. Bad smell from the mouth, particularly after eating. Sour smell.

THROAT.—Sore throat, or pressure in the throat as from a lump. Sensation in the middle of the throat, as if spasmodically contracted, or as if the food would not go down. Burning in the throat, from below upwards, with sour eructations. Dryness of the throat.

TASTE AND APPETITE.—Sweetish, foul taste, or else bitter, coppery, saltish, or sour taste; especially

early in the morning, on waking. Too much appetite. Canine hunger. Complete loss of appetite. Aversion to meat. Violent thirst.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Eructations, generally empty, or tasting like bad eggs; bitter, scraping; tasting of food, after eating; burning, having a fetid smell. Sour eructations, and much troublesome acidity in the stomach. Sour regurgitations; also of food and drink. Heartburn. Hiccough. Nausea, every morning or after eating; or with desire to vomit. Waterbrash, early in the morning. Vomiting of food, especially early in the morning, and in the evening. Sour vomiting. Vomiting of mucus.

STOMACH.—The region of the stomach is very sensitive to contact. Pressure at the stomach, also after eating. Swelling of the pit of the stomach. Contractive pains; also immediately after eating. Violent spasms of the stomach. Pinching, biting, cutting, pricking, burning in the stomach.

ABDOMEN.—Pressure, tension, and shooting in the region of the liver, with yellowness of the white of the eyes. Swelling and hardness of the liver. Pressure under the last ribs; also with eructations. Colic immediately after eating, or after drinking. Painful sensitiveness in the abdomen, as if all the parts in it were raw and sore. Pain, as if something would be torn out. Weight in the abdomen, as from a lump; less when sitting bent. Spasmodically contractive colic. Crampy colic; from piles; from flatulence, relieved from sitting bent; with cutting or pinching, or with diarrhœa. Congestion

of blood in the abdomen. Distension of the abdomen; burning of the abdomen. Shooting colic, especially in the left side, when walking, or drawing a long breath. Rumbling, as if empty. Flatus, smelling like rotten eggs. Incarceration of flatulence. Painfulness of the abdomen, when touching it. Painful swelling of the glands of the groin.

STOOL, ETC.—Constipation; also chronic or of infants. Hard, lumpy, insufficient stool. Frequent unsuccessful desire for stool. Pressure on the rectum, as if it would protrude, with pressing on the bladder. Straining before and after stool. The stool escapes suddenly and almost involuntarily. Stools, frequent, thin, pappy; scalding, hot, watery, frothy, sour-smelling; white, slimy; mixed or covered with mucus; bloody. Diarrhœa after cold; chronic; of pregnant females; with colic or distension; or of children, consisting of green, bloody mucus, with moaning and crying. Passage of undigested food, with stool. Passage of thread or round worms, with stool. Tape worms. Itching, stinging, and burning in the anus and rectum, also during stool. Piles; also humid and bleeding. Falling of the body.

URINARY ORGANS.—Violent desire to urinate; also at night. Frequent urination; also at night. Discharge of urine while coughing. Wetting the bed. Fetid urine. Hæmorrhage from the urethra. Burning during urination. Painful desire, with discharge of drops of bloody urine, requiring great efforts.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Troublesome itching of the

parts. Pressure to the parts. Troublesome itching and burning of the parts. Congestion. Suppressed menses, or too scanty. Menses too soon and profuse. The menses are preceded by headache, or bleeding of the nose, accompanied with violent colic and pain in the back, and chilliness over the whole body. Blood thick and black and so acrid as to make the thighs sore. Thin or yellowish leucorrhœa, preceded by pinching in the lower part of abdomen. Mucous leucorrhœa, a fortnight after menses; smarting like salt; burning and painful, making the parts sore; preceded by colic. Disposition to miscarry. Rawness and itching of the female breasts; also induration and inflammation.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Hoarseness and roughness in the throat, with a good deal of mucus on the chest. Loss of voice. Creeping in the larynx; talking excites coughing. Catarrh, with fluent cold in the head, chilliness and rawness of the chest, and cough. Short and hacking cough. Violent desire to cough, after a meal; the chest becomes spasmodically constricted, with retching almost to vomiting. Dry cough, with hoarseness; dryness in the throat, and cold in the head, with watery discharge. Cough at every inspiration. Loose cough, with soreness and pressure in the chest, and expectoration of thick mucus; also with rattling in the windpipe, and hoarseness. Coughing up greenish lumps, having a sweetish taste. Headache, when coughing, as if bruised or torn; also vomiting. Expectoration of bloody pus.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Rattling in the chest, relieved by expectoration. Nightly suffocative fit. Arrest of breathing in paroxysms, partly during motion, partly when sitting or lying. Spasmodic asthma. When attempting to take deep breath, his chest feels contracted. Tightness and oppression. Weakness in the chest when talking. Pressure; also heavy feeling in the chest. Shootings in the chest, extending to the back. Shootings in the breast-bone. Pains, as if the chest would fly to pieces, when coughing or drawing a deep breath. Burning in the chest, rising to the face. Palpitation of the heart; also without any apparent cause. Violent orgasm of blood in the chest, a sort of boiling, with qualmishness unto fainting and tremor in the right arm.

BACK.—Pain in the small of the back, when rising from a seat. Stiffness in the back, as after a cold. Burning in the back between the shoulder blades.

EXTREMITIES.—Drawing pain in the shoulder-joint, and in the arm. Lacerating in the shoulders and shoulder-joints, especially at night. Drawing and tearing in the arms and hands. Swelling of the arms. Weakness of the arms and hands. Cramps in the arms. Swelling of the hands; also trembling. Fissure and chaps on the hands, especially in the joints. Deadness of the fingers in the morning. Thick, red chilblains on the fingers. Whitlows, twice in succession. Heaviness of the legs, and tightness of the knees and thighs. Excessive heaviness of the limbs when walking, almost as if par-

alyzed. Weakness in the legs. Pain in the knees, as if stiff. Rigidity in the bends of the knees. Dropsy of the knee-joints. Swelling of the knees; also inflammatory; thick, shining, with curvature and stiffness. Varicose veins. Swelling of the feet. Erysipelas of the leg. Chilblains. Cold feet. Large, shining swelling of the toes. Corns, with aching and stinging pains. Cramp in the calves of the legs and soles of the feet. Cold sweat on feet.

TARTAR EMETIC.—Tart.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Weariness in every part of the body. Bruised feeling in the limbs. Morbid sensitiveness of the body. Tremor during every motion of the body, particularly of the head and hands. Violent spasms, with loss of consciousness, lockjaw, striking about with the limbs, subsequent loss of pulse and speech, and marble coldness of the body. Fainting fits; feeling of coldness in the pit of the stomach, qualmishness so violent that he came near falling, heat in the head, loss of consciousness. Relaxation of the whole body, great prostration and languor, exhaustion.

SKIN.—Pale, cold and clammy, particularly about the head and extremities. Small, red spots on the hands, resembling flea bites. Itch-like eruption. Eruption like small-pox. Round, large, full burning, painful pustules, with red areolæ, leaving deep scars. Pale, livid, blackish, depressed pustules,

containing a bloody or blackish fluid, the skin underneath being œdematous or livid.

SLEEP.—Constant yawning and stretching. Laziness and great drowsiness, with vertigo. Irresistible desire to sleep during the day. Lethargic sleep. Restless sleep: frequent waking after anxious dreams, with dryness of the mouth. Talking and sudden jerks during sleep.

FEVER.—Anxiety and restlessness. General uneasiness, alternating with nausea. Yawning and stretching. Cold creeping through the veins. Cold as marble after the spasms, with collapse of pulse. Chilliness, with flushes of heat. Great heat and thirst, with restlessness; headache and profuse sweat in the night following. Excessive heat of the body, aggravated by the least motion, particularly in the head and face. Heat, profuse sweat, irresistible desire for sleep, and increased secretion of urine. Night sweat. Cold, clammy sweat. Pulse irregular, weaker and slower than usual; imperceptible; during fever, full and quick.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Dullness and dizziness. Apprehensive and restless. Anguish, with cold sweat. Desponding, chilly, with pain in the chest, and great drowsiness towards evening. Tendency to start. Violent delirium.

HEAD.—Vertigo, with sparks before the eyes, particularly on lifting anything, raising the head, or walking. Heat in the head, increased by motion. Tensive, stupefying headache, with pressure from without inwards, in the forehead and over the root

of the nose, proceeding from the temples. Slight tearing, drawing pain from behind forwards, in one side of the head. Heaviness of the head, particularly of the occiput. Acute pain in the right half of the brain, with feeling of heaviness. Trembling of the head during every motion of the body.

EYES.—The eyes feel so weary that they close. Burning and smarting in the inner corner of the eyes, with redness of the eyes. The eyes are turgid with blood. Passing and frequently recurring scintillations, mistiness and vertigo, particularly on rising from a seat.

NOSE.—Ulcerated nostrils. Bleeding. Sneezing, and fluent cold, with chilliness, deficient taste and smell.

FACE.—Blue margins around the eyes, blue lips, pointed nose, wretched look and great paleness. Great heat in the face, convulsive twitching of every muscle of the face. Spasmodic closing of the jaws. The lips are parched, scaly, cracked, excoriated, red.

MOUTH.—The teeth are covered with mucus. Mouth dry and burning. Inflammation of the mouth and mucous membrane, with small pustules. Increased secretion of saliva. Difficulty of moving the tongue. The tongue is moist and clean, gray or coated white. Red tongue, covered with raised papillæ; or, bright red and dry in the centre.

THROAT.—Painful dry heat and redness in the throat. The soft palate is bright red, swollen, covered with tenacious mucus and vesicles. The throat

is covered with large pustules, depressed in the center. Difficulty of swallowing, the gullet is tightly closed, so that not the least drop can pass, with red face, eyes turgid with blood, and vertigo.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Taste metallic, astringent ; saltish ; foul, with accumulation of water in the mouth. Relishes his food, but is frequently attacked with loathing after having eaten.

STOMACH.—Frequent nausea, with anxiety, with great dullness of the head, disagreeable feeling and pressure in the throat. Constant nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa. Empty or putrid eructations. Hiccough. Frequent violent retching, with accumulation of water in the mouth, languor and sweat on the forehead. Violent vomiting with headache, trembling of the hands, and general racking of the body. Spasmodic vomiting of tenacious matter. Vomiting of bile, of blood. Cholera morbus, with vomiting. Vomiting, preceded by nausea, anguish, yawning, profuse lachrymation, and violent pressure at the stomach, followed by great languor, drowsy and weary feeling, loathing, desire for cooling things, pale, sunken face, and dim, swimming eyes. Violent beating in the region of the stomach ; unpleasant sensation of warmth and burning ; excessive pains ; inflammation.

ABDOMEN.—The abdomen is sensitive to contact. Violent colic, as if the bowels would be cut to pieces. Violent cutting and writhing, and labor-like tearing from above downwards, across the groin, through the thighs down to the knees, with violent stitches

about navel, nausea, accumulation of water in the mouth, rumbling in the abdomen, and diarrhœa. Tearing, violent cutting and pinching in the abdomen, relieved by stool. Sensation of great fullness in the abdomen.

STOOL.—Light brown, yellow, diarrhœic; uninterrupted, watery; involuntary; bloody. Violent shifting of flatus in the undistended abdomen, previous to the diarrhœic stool. Burning at anus after stool.

URINARY ORGANS.—Violent tension with pressure in the region of the bladder. Violent pressure upon the bladder, with scanty emission, violent thirst, waking him at night; with burning in the urethra, emission of urine by drops, the last drops being bloody, and accompanied with violent pains in the bladder. Urine inflammatory, red, depositing bloody, red filaments when standing; dark brown, red, turbid urine, of an acrid smell; watery, with mealy sediment. Burning in the urethra after urinating.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Feeble voice. Burning under the breast bone. Cough and sneezing. Violent tickling in the windpipe, inducing cough. Loose cough at night. Rattling of mucus. Cough after a meal, with vomiting of food. The cough is accompanied with sweat about the head, heat and dampness of the hands. Gasping for air at the commencement of every paroxysm of cough. Short, anxious, painful cough, frequently waking him before midnight, with very short breathing. Cough, with a disagreeable tension across the chest. Pant-

ing cough, with concussion in the head. Dry cough before midnight.

CHEST.—Short, difficult breathing, obliging him to sit erect, relieved by coughing and expectoration. Unusual oppression of the chest. Sore pain in the chest, with desponding mood. Warmth and anxiety about the heart, with great languor. Palpitation of the heart.

BACK.—Burning in the back. Rheumatic pain in the back. Painful sensation in the back, as if from weariness, particularly when sitting.

UPPER EXTREMITIES.—Pain in the shoulder, as if sprained. Rheumatic pain in the elbows. Violent tearing in the muscles of the forearm.

LOWER EXTREMITIES.—Violent rheumatic drawing and uneasiness in the lower limbs, particularly in the region of the knee. Lancinating tearing pain in the hips, thighs and legs. Cramps in thighs and calves. Intensely painful burning, slow jerking in the knee-joint. Tension in the ham-strings, and on the back of the foot when walking.

VERATRUM ALBUM.—Verat.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Paralytic pains in the limbs, as after excessive fatigue. Pains in the limbs, which do not bear the warmth of the bed, and cease entirely when walking about. Relaxation of the muscles. Trembling of the limbs. Spasmodic paroxysms and convulsive movements of the limbs. Cholera; also Asiatic cholera. General prostration, as if para-

lyzed. Excessive weakness. Fainting fits after the least exertion. General emaciation.

SKIN.—Dry, itch-like eruptions, with nightly itching. Corrosive itching. Scaling off of the skin. Clusters of painful pimples here and there. Blue skin, during cholera.

SLEEP.—Yawning. Long uninterrupted sleep; sleeps with one eye open and the other half, or quite, closed, and frequently starts as if in a fright. Sweats all over in the evening when she wants to go to sleep. Moaning during sleep. Dreams vivid, anxious, frightful, quarrelsome; even after waking, dreams seem true.

FEVER.—Coldness all over, with cold, clammy sweat, especially on the forehead. Intermittent fever, with external coldness only. Chilliness, with much thirst; afterwards, constant heat and thirst. Pulse collapses, or is almost extinct. Heat and sweat all over without thirst. Profuse sweat towards morning. On rising from his seat, a cold sweat breaks out on forehead. Cold or sour sweat. Night sweat. Sweat, with burning skin. Liability to sweating in the day time, when performing the least exercise. During the heat, constant coma, or delirium, with red face.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Anxiety, as if he apprehended some misfortune. Excessive anguish and oppression. Rage. Madness. Religious madness. Delirium.

HEAD.—Headache, or semilateral headache, with nausea, vomiting and pale face. Paroxysms of pain

in various parts of the brain; partly as if bruised, partly pressure. Chilliness on the top of the head, as if ice were lying there. Cold sweat on the forehead.

EYES.—The eyes look faint, and are surrounded with blue rings. Blindness at night. Vanishing of sight.

NOSE.—Bleeding. Offensive smell; sensation as if nose were too dry.

FACE.—Face pale, cold, sunken, as of a dead person; also with pointed nose, and sunken cheeks. Bluish face. Dark, red, hot face. Extreme redness and heat of face. Yellow face. One cheek is red, the other pale. Alternate redness and paleness; redness in a recumbent posture; paleness when rising up. Pimples and pustules on face. Cold sweat on the face. Lips dry, blackish and cracked.

TEETH.—Locking of the jaws. Toothache, with headache, and red, swollen face. Great weakness with the toothache. Beating toothache. Looseness of the teeth.

MOUTH.—Accumulation of tasteless water in the mouth. Froth at the mouth. Dry, blackish cracked tongue. Yellow-coated tongue. Speechlessness.

THROAT.—Scraping or roughness in the throat.

APPETITE AND TASTE.—Desire for fruits, or acids. Diminished taste. Bilious, bitter taste. Canine hunger. Unquenchable thirst, particularly for cold drinks.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Vomiting and diarrhœa, after taking the least food or drink. When eating,

nausea, with hunger, and pressure at the stomach. Violent empty eructations, also after eating. Bitter eructations. Constant flow of saliva from the mouth, like water-brash. Great nausea, with profuse flow of saliva; or, great thirst. Excessive desire to vomit, even unto fainting. Vomiting of food, with green mucus; of green mucus, followed by chilliness; of froth, then yellow-green, sour-smelling mucus; of tenacious mucus; of white mucus at night; of dark green mucus, with diarrhœa; of bile and mucus, then black bile, then of blood, before or during the menses; preceded by shuddering. Constant vomiting, with diarrhœa and pressure at the pit of the stomach. The vomiting is renewed by the least motion, or by swallowing the least quantity of liquid.

STOMACH.—Painfulness of the pit of the stomach. Violent pressure in the pit of the stomach. Burning in the pit of the stomach; also great feeling of anguish.

ABDOMEN.—The abdomen is very painful to contact. Pains in the abdomen, as if cut with knives. Colic; also after a cold. Colicky, abdominal spasms. Loud rumbling. Flatulent colic, affecting the bowels and the whole abdomen. Distension of the abdomen; also with hardness. Rupture, especially in children. Burning in the abdomen, as from a live coal.

STOOL, ETC.—Constipation; also chronic; or in the case of children. Costiveness, owing to the hardness and size of the stool. Violent diarrhœa; also frequent and painful, with cutting colic. Unper-

ceived discharge of thin stool, during the emission of flatulence. Extreme weakness during stool. Greenish, or brown-blackish stools. Diarrhœa from eating green fruit. Violent, bloody diarrhœa; evacuations, with cold, profuse sweat on the forehead. Burning at the anus during stool.

URINARY ORGANS.—Involuntary emission of urine. Suppression of urine.

MENSTRUATION, ETC.—Menses too soon and profuse, preceded by nose bleed, vertigo and sweat. Diarrhœa, nausea, vomiting and chilliness when the menses make their appearance. Menses with buzzing in the ears, pain in all the limbs, and great thirst. Suppressed discharge after delivery, with delirium.

WINDPIPE, COUGH, ETC.—Cough, caused by a titillation in the bronchi, with easy expectoration; or else a dry cough. Deep, hollow cough, as if proceeding from the abdomen, with colic. Paroxysms of constriction of the larynx; suffocative fits, with protruded eyes. Paroxysms of hooping cough, with vomiting. Cough, with copious expectoration. Severe dry cough at night. Dry and hacking cough.

CHEST, RESPIRATION, ETC.—Difficulty of breathing, even when sitting. A good deal of oppression of the chest, with pain when drawing breath. Painful spasmodic constriction of the chest. Excessive anguish, arresting the breathing. Difficulty of breathing; he cannot take sufficient breath, on account of the windpipe being clogged up with tenacious mucus. Suffocative oppression of breathing. Pal-

pitiation of the heart, with anxiety, and hurried, audible breathing. Paroxysms of anguish about the heart, which beats very strongly, with sensation as if very warm.

BACK.—Pains in the back and small of the back, as if bruised.

EXTREMITIES.—Painful paralytic weakness in the upper and lower limbs. Paralytic and bruising pain in the arms. Icy coldness of the hands and feet. Drawing and cramp in the fingers. Difficult walking; first the right then the left hip-joint feels paralytic. Painful heaviness of the legs, as if too weary. Cramp in the calves of the legs, very violent.

A FEW HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

There is nothing more helpless—one might almost say, more hopeless—than a mother with her first child, especially if she has no counsellor but the average nurse. The vast majority of mothers know no more of their own necessities, and those of their infants, at such a time, than the babes themselves, and, unhappily, many of the nurses into whose hands they fall are quite as ignorant. Hence the importance of the mother's knowing what her little one needs, that she may instruct her nurse, or discharge her, if she will not learn.

The education of the child should begin as soon as it is dressed, which usually takes place before the first hour is passed. It invariably takes a lesson then, and it is generally a bad one. The most of nurses will tell you that the baby is hungry and must be fed, or needs medicine to move its bowels, and most babies get one or the other, or both. Then they cry, of course, sooner or later, for which they must be fed again—for, to nurse's apprehension, babies never cry unless they are hungry—or else they get some soothing syrup or cordial; this of

course constipates them, then they must have oil or something to move the bowels; this gripes them and makes them cry, then more soothing syrup, and so on, in one unending round, till death carries off those unable to endure such treatment, or the more robust grow out of its reach. But the effect of this first lesson the child never grows out of, supposing that the same course is pursued during the first few months, or weeks, even, of its life. The lessons of indulgence are easily learned, and not soon forgotten, while, added to this, we too often have, as their consequence, diseased digestive organs and an enfeebled constitution.

Now, the first thing that should happen to a child after it is dressed is just this: It should be laid away in a warm, quiet place, and this for two reasons. In the first place, it is tired, so it needs rests, and it will take rest if it has a chance. So let Grandma and Aunty, and everybody else, wait till it has had its first nap before it is called up for inspection. In the next place, it is cold, or likely to be, so it must be kept warm; and as its arrangements for making its own heat are quite insufficient, its warmth must be kept up artificially. If these two necessities are supplied—warmth and quiet—it will probably sleep several hours. Meantime it will be learning two lessons, negatively at least—one, that it is not to be fed every time it cries, and another, that it is not to be tended more than is needful. After it has had its first nap, the mother will probably be rested enough to permit it to be put to the breast. It will

not get much, to be sure, but it will not need much, so no fears need be indulged about the baby's starving.

Most nurses are very clear on one point, viz: that the Lord did not understand the wants of babies half so well as they do, or, that He did not provide for them, half as well as they can. Of course there are two sides to almost every question, so some may side with the nurses, while others side with Him who made the babies, and planned the first hours of their lives as carefully as any other. The fact that the mother has but little, if any milk, till the third day, is proof conclusive, with these latter, that the baby does not need much, and that hence the least food given in that time the better, and, if any is given, the simpler the better: a little sweetened water or a little weak milk and water is all that is required.

On the third day, the supply usually comes; and it is quite natural to suppose that baby's appetite is quite ready for it. Give it all it wants, and then lay it away in a warm, quiet place for two hours at least, before it has another drop of anything; three will probably be found to be better; the interval each mother must determine for herself. The baby will settle it supposing it to be healthy. Do not nurse it under two hours, and make the time as much longer as the baby will let you. Whatever the time fixed, let nothing prevent your observing it most rigidly. The stomach needs a certain time to digest the food, and, this done, it needs time to

rest. Exactly how long this is, no one can tell, in advance, but observation will soon settle the matter for each particular case. Hence let this be a rule never to be broken, never give the baby the breast except at the regular fixed time, and never put it to the breast to comfort it or quiet it, nor for any other reason than to feed it.

Now these directions are for the day. For the night, baby needs nothing but sleep, or may be now and then a drop of water. The nurses will deny this, and so will the babies, if they have been stuffed and crammed every hour or so, from the time they drew their first breath. But I say what I know, when I say that babies, when properly educated, do go eight, ten, or even twelve hours at night without waking up even, and that all other babies are fed much more than they need at night, to the injury alike of mother and child. For some reason or other, the stomach does not digest food at night very readily; it not only wants to rest now and then during the day, but it wants to rest all night; and what it wants it will have or there will be trouble.

No doubt baby can be taught very soon to call for something to eat every hour or two all night, or to tug at the breast all night long, just as, a few years after, it can learn to drink or use tobacco; but see what the consequences are. The mother never gets a good night's sleep of six or eight uninterrupted hours, as she ought to have. She gets up in the morning feeling much like a boiled rag; and if the

mother does not feel well, baby will not, and both are ready to yield to the first adverse influence.

But suppose, as it unfortunately happens some times, that the mother cannot nurse the baby, what then? Then it must be brought up by hand, as it is called, provided no wet nurse can be found; artificial food must be given, and for this several directions should be noticed.

As to the *time*, nothing need be said beside what has been already said about regularity as to time of feeding, except that the rule should be observed more rigorously, for an artificial manner of life is attended with more danger than a natural, hence more care should be observed.

As to the *quantity*, the nurse's rule is to get down all she can, no matter where it goes to. Now, the stomach of a child just born is rather larger than a hen's egg, perhaps, not much, and will hold about two tablespoonfuls. The stomach wants to be nearly full, but, of course, no more; when it is full that is enough. Now any mother can see for herself just how much food her child is likely to need.

As to the *quality*, there is room for a considerable diversity of opinion, and it is pretty well occupied. In general terms, cow's milk is the best artificial food for babies, with enough scalding water added to bring it up to blood heat, and a little sugar. Of course the quantity of water to be added depends somewhat on the richness of the milk.

If milk and water is found to disagree with baby,

perhaps the following preparation will be more suitable.

Put an ounce of sugar of milk into three gills of water, and boil it several minutes; then stir in three gills of milk. This is more readily digested by some children than where the ingredients are all boiled together, or where the sugar milk is merely stirred in.

With some the carrot preparation noticed on page 21 is just the thing. It has saved many lives which seemed to be in a fair way of being lost before it was used.

Of artificial foods the best thing tried at the Foundlings' Home, in this city, has been Ridge's food, which can be had at all the druggists. At times it answers better without milk, and agrees with children when milk will not. Of course this must be taken with due consideration of what city milk is.

The manner of giving the food is not a matter of indifference. It is best to give it out of a nursery bottle, *provided*, the bottle and its tube and nipple can be kept perfectly sweet and clean. This cannot be done without much care and attention, and where this cannot be secured, it is better to feed with a spoon.

Kuettner, a late German writer in Dresden, gives us the following valuable hints regarding the artificial nourishment of children:

“If children are to be brought up by hand, animal milk, and especially cow's milk, is the best substitute for human milk. No other of the proposed

substitutes compare with it in nutritive properties, and none correspond so well as this to the feeble power of digestion of the child. The poorest substitutes of all are the vegetable, the assimilation of which is especially much more complicated than that of milk.


The bringing of children up by hand is by no means attended with such unfavorable results as is generally supposed, where it is properly done; children in the first six or nine months of their lives do not thrive quite as well, but, after this period, they quickly make it up and, at last, appear to as good advantage as others.

A great advantage is gained for children, to be brought up by hand, if they can have the breast during the first week of their lives, at least a part of the time.

Every corrective of the cow's milk must have this aim, to make the milk as much as possible like human milk, and thus render it more digestible.

Whether the milk should be from one and the same cow is of much less importance than is generally considered. Indeed, the mingling of the milk of several cows may compensate for the defect of the milk from any one cow.

The morning's milk is better for little children than night's milk, not only because it is fresher for the needs of the day, but also because it contains less fat and casein.

Milk should be boiled, unless used immediately after being drawn, and  this for various reasons.

Raw milk readily produces flatulence, diarrhœa or constipation; but even where this is not the case, a remarkably offensive smell is observed in the passages, which disappears as soon as boiled milk is used. Boiled milk does not form such hard curds in the child's stomach as raw, and hence is more easy of digestion. Finally, boiling the milk forms a caseous membrane over it, protecting it from the influence of the atmosphere and hence making it keep better.

Skimmed milk is not suitable for little children. Cow's milk does not contain much more fat than human milk, and, by dilution, will be made to contain much less fat than the latter. At most it may be allowed, when the milk is given clear, to take off the slight layer of cream. No excuse can be allowed for using milk which has been skimmed by the milkman—blue milk, as it is called—this has not only been robbed of its fat, but it has been left standing so long, to obtain the cream, that it has undergone chemical changes. It is particularly injurious to deprive the child's food of its fat, butter, for example. It is thus deprived of an important element of nutrition, which seems essentially to contribute to the normal assimilation of albumen and its modifications.

Cow's milk contains, as a general thing, but a very little more solid constituents than human milk, hence the customary dilution of milk for little children cannot be defended on theoretical grounds. But in any case, it is wrong to push this dilution so

far as that the child should have scarcely half milk in the food given it. What makes cow's milk more difficult to digest is not the absolute quantity of its solid constituents, but either chemical properties differing from those of human milk, or their peculiar proportion to each other. Neither of these, however, is changed by dilution. Too great a dilution of the milk not only robs the child of its needful nutriment, but, at the same time, renders its digestion more difficult; for the thinner the milk, the more solid the curd. Many children from their birth, have had clear cow's milk, and have thriven finely, especially when they have been able to take the fresh milk as soon as drawn. The dilution should never be carried beyond a fourth, or, at the utmost, a third of water, and, after a few months, even this must be given up.

Of all the differences between cow's milk and human, nothing is so important for the children as the relative quality of the casein. This is not only more abundant in cow's milk, but it curdles differently. While the casein of human milk curdles into a loose, flocky jelly, that of the cow forms large solid lumps, hence are more difficult of digestion in the juices of the stomach and intestines, easily excite symptoms indicating difficulty of digestion, and are frequently found unchanged in the (chopped) stools of children. It is this also which makes it difficult to raise children on cow's milk, and it is just this which furnishes the best standard for the proper digestibility of milk. The proposal to remove this

curd by coagulation and give the children the whey only, is but a resort to the hunger cure, since by this means the milk is deprived of its nutritious properties. All we can do is to loosen as much as possible the casein in the cow's milk, and thus make it more soluble in the digestive juices. By dilution, as has been already remarked, nothing is gained; on the contrary, the curd is made all the firmer thereby. For this purpose half a teaspoonful of powdered gum Arabic to a cup of milk answers a very good purpose.

Human milk is sweeter than cow's milk, hence an addition of sugar is all the more needed the more the milk is diluted. Sugar of milk is the best for this purpose, though, in truth, it does not sweeten much. However, by the addition of the veriest trifle of common salt, the sweetening power of sugar of milk is much increased.

When a child is brought up on cow's milk it does not need any other food, any more than when nursed. When the child has advanced somewhat and got several teeth, then bread in some form may be added to it.

One of the most abominable customs, in raising children by hand, is the use of *sugar-teats*, or whatever any one may choose to call these mouth-stoppers! In the first place, by the continuous sucking, an inflammatory irritation of the mucous membrane of the mouth is occasioned; besides they interfere with digestion in the stomach by producing a fermentation of its contents, and hence the forma-

tion of acids. All these injurious effects naturally increase in proportion as the substances used are not suitable for the nourishment of the child or lack in cleanliness.

When a young child is taken with diarrhœa, whatever the cause may be, the first thing done is generally to take away its milk, or at least mix with it a decoction of oat meal or salep. If there cannot be much objection to the latter process, the former is certainly injurious, since, by it, the morbidly irritated intestinal canal, in place of the mild substances to which it is accustomed, is filled with very different substances and much more difficult of digestion. If the milk is really the cause of the diarrhœa, let it be changed for some that is better, or endeavor to modify its composition in a proper manner; if it is not, however, the cause of the diarrhœa, then surely the diarrhœa can not be increased by it, and it would be difficult to find anything better."

Now, a word about the dress, and this is said with much misgiving, lest time should be wasted in saying that which will be but little heeded. However, here it is for the benefit of those who will give heed :

It is the prevailing opinion that a great miscalculation was made in the getting up of children—if the expression may be allowed—that they are not braced up half enough, hence a binder has to be drawn about the belly as tight as can be, then another about the chest, or more than one, to keep it from falling apart or spreading in the wrong direction, or

for some other useful purpose. To see the injurious consequences of this more clearly, one or two things have to be considered.

At birth the lungs of a child are more or less in a state of congestion, the air does not enter every part of the lungs; hence some parts are inactive and the blood in them is in a sluggish, if not a stagnant state. At the same time, the capacity for expanding the lungs is not as great as it is a few months later. Taking it for granted that every one has some idea how important the proper use of the lungs is to health, it is not necessary to enlarge upon this point any further than to insist that both belly and chest should be kept entirely free; both—because much of the breathing is done by the muscles of the belly, and there is not the least danger in the world of the baby's cracking open. The baby's dress should be entirely loose from the shoulders down.

One point more, baby must be kept *warm*. As already noticed, its arrangements for making its own heat are incomplete; hence too great care can not be taken to keep it properly clad and protected. If the weather is very cold, it is an excellent plan to keep a bottle of hot water in the crib all the time, especially at night, for, at about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, the thermometer always falls a degree or two, and the temperature of the body does too.

As the child grows older, the mother will be much tempted to let arms and legs go bare; they are so pretty, with their fat and dimples, and the idea of there being any danger in such a practice is

scouted as ridiculous. But there need be no dispute about the matter—a simple experiment will decide it—let father and mother go as bare as baby does, and if they can stand it baby can, and *vice versa*.

As regards fresh air, it is a matter of great importance. Those who weigh well what has just been said about the infant's lungs at birth, will see the absolute necessity of having the air which reaches the lungs as pure as possible; hence the child should not sleep with its mother, nor any adult, but properly covered up in its crib. Its apartment should be at all times as well ventilated as possible, and should be thoroughly aired at least once a day, and, in fact, the child should be as much in the open air as possible. On this point, however, no general directions can be given, except that neither early in the morning nor late in the evening are the proper time.

A word of caution to mothers may serve to bring these hints to a close. The mother should be regular in her out-door exercise, should avoid drugging, and abstain from such articles of food as are difficult of digestion, as they will be sure and *distress* the baby.

A GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL TERMS.

AREOLA—The colored circle surrounding the nipples.

APHTHÆ—Small white ulcers in the mouth and connecting membranes.

ATROPHY—Gradual emaciation from defective nutrition.

ANUS—The lower opening of the bowels.

AGGLUTINATION—Sticking together.

ABSCCESS—A swelling or cavity containing pus (matter).

AMENORRHŒA—Stoppage of the menses.

BRONCHI—The air tubes leading to the lungs.

CORYZA—Cold in the head.

CARIES—Ulceration of the bone.

CONFLUENT—Flowing together.

CONJUNCTIVA—The membrane investing the eyeballs and the eyelids.

DEGLUTITION—The act of swallowing.

ERUCTATION—Belching of wind.

EXUDATION—Oozing through the pores.

FÆCES—The natural discharge from the bowels.

FISTULA—A canal produced by disease, with or without external opening.

ELACID—Not resisting on pressure.

FLOCCULENT—In flakes or locks, like wool.

FLATUS—Wind generated in the stomach or bowels.

HÆMORRHAGE—Bleeding.

HECTIC—Consuming. Characterizes the fever which attends the last stages of consumption and other diseases.

HUMID—Moist.

HERPES—A peculiar eruption of the skin.

HEMICRANIA—Pain confined to one side of the head.

ICHOR—A thin, watery, acrid discharge.

INTERCURRENT—Coming between or alternating with.

INDURATION—Hardening.

LACHRYMATION—Weeping.

LARYNX—The upper part of the windpipe.

LOCHIA—The discharge following delivery.

MALAISE—Discomfort.

NYMPHOMANIA—Morbid sexual desire in female.

NODOSITIES—Hard formations around the joints.

OCCIPUT—The back part of the head.

ŒDEMATOUS—Swelling like dropsy.

OPHTHALMIA—Inflammation of the eye.

PLETHORA—Fullness or excess of blood.

PUERPERAL—Pertaining to childbirth.

PTYALISM—Running of saliva from the mouth.

PURULENT—Pus-like, or consisting of pus.

PUDENDA—The genital organs.

REGURGITATION—The rising of solid or fluid substances from the stomach to the mouth.

RETROCESSION—The striking in or sudden disappearance of an eruption.

SOMNOLENCE—A morbid condition, between sleeping and waking.

SEMILATERAL—Mainly on one side.

TENESMUS—Straining.

TENSIVE—With a feeling of tightness or contraction.

TURGID—Distended beyond the natural size.

TERTIAN—Occurring every third day.

URETHRA—The urinal canal.

UVULA—The central, pendulous portion of the palate.

VERTIGO—Giddiness ; dizziness.

VARICOSE—Enlarged, dilated, (veins).

VOMITURITION—Ineffectual effort to vomit.

VESICULAR—Consisting of small swellings, filled with liquid.



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